

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 23rd March 1960.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at ten of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Non-payment of salaries

* 122 (*S.N.*) *Q.*—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the teachers of the Modern High School, Kodambakkam, about the non-payment of salaries since June 1959 and their proposal to withdraw from work; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) A report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction. The Government will pass suitable orders on receipt of the report.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : The school has been in existence for the past ten years. One of the bases of recognition is that the institution should be financially stable. May I know why temporary recognition has been extended from year to year when salaries were not paid regularly to teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The trouble in the school is quarrel within the management and now the dispute is before a Court of Law. That is why it is not possible to take any positive steps. It is easy to withdraw recognition but children will be affected by that process.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I am glad that recognition has not been withdrawn in the interest of children. May I know whether Government have under contemplation framing of any rule to see that salaries are paid to the teachers regularly by the managements and, if so, will the Government put that rule into effect?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is why we have said that every school should have some endowment to serve as a reserve for the purpose of meeting such contingencies. The whole trouble here in quarrel within the management. The matter is before the Court now. But I hope to arrive at some conclusion as soon as I get the report.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : In the case of certain schools, when salaries are not paid to the teachers, Government have been kind enough to disburse the salaries to the teachers through the District Educational Officer. May I know why that has not been done in this case since the grant is with the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Here the question is, when the matter is before Court, whether we (Government) can disburse the salaries to teachers. That legal question is under examination. As soon as these difficulties are cleared, I hope to take positive action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will take up the questions relating to the Hon. the Minister for Finance first.

Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Library, Adyar

* 124 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any aid is given towards the maintenance of Mahamahopadyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Library, Adyar, and if so, what it is; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to publish the Tamil works in that Library?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir. A recurring grant of Rs. 5,200 per annum is paid towards the maintenance of the library. The grant is intended to cover the establishment charges and contingent expenditure.

(*b*) There is no proposal before Government for the publication of all the manuscripts in the Library. Individual manuscripts are being published by the authorities of the Library.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know who is in charge of this library and whether there is any representative of the Government on the Committee of Management?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is a Committee of Management for this library and Srimathi Rukmani Devi is Chairman of that Committee. I have not got the information here regarding Government representation on the Committee.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider having a representative of Government on the Committee of Management because Government give aid and also we are interested in improving the library, and arrange publication of rare manuscripts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question of representation of Government on the Committee of Management has to be looked at from other points of view. As a matter of fact, my own view is that the library is being run properly. Only when there are defects in the management, Government should participate in it. Therefore, I don't think the question arises just now.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether Government have assessed the number of original manuscript works available in the library and will the Government encourage the publication of the same by grant of adequate State aid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is what we are just now contemplating. We have recommended some of the rare manuscripts for publication by the Government and for purposes of grant.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த நூல் நிலையத்திற்கு அதிகமான மானியம் வேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் எப்பொழுதாவது கனம் அமைச்சரைப் பேட்டி கண்டோ அல்லது மனுக் கொடுத்தோ கேட்டிருக்கிறார்களா அல்லது இரண்டும் செய்திருக்கிறார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: அதிகமான மானியம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In the light of the statement that the Government have formulated a scheme for the publication of these works, may I have some details of the same for general information?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry. I do not have the details of the scheme here.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: சங்கத் தமிழ் காத்த தாத்தாவின் பல தமிழ் நூல்கள் வெளியாகாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு அதிகமான பண உதவி செய்து அவைகளை வெளியிடுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: அதைத் தான் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறோம். அந்த நூல்களை வெளியிடுவதற்கு உதவி அளிக்கும் பொருட்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Higher grade trained teachers

* 125 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the provision made by Government for absorbing in the secondary grade cadre, the higher grade trained teachers under the various agencies who pass the secondary grade T.S.L.C. examination?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no secondary grade cadre in this State. If the Member wants to know whether higher grade and Junior Basic trained teachers in Elementary Schools who pass the Secondary Grade or Senior Basic Grade examination will be automatically given the secondary grade scale of pay, the answer is that only those teachers who hol posts specifically sanctioned as secondary grade posts will be given the secondary grade scale of pay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of the fact that previous to 1958 as soon as a higher grade teacher passed the secondary grade test, he was assured of the post even from the very next day of his passing the examination?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Then we found the pupil's cost of education had risen. Previously even in places where a higher grade teacher would do, they were appointing a secondary grade teacher. After all, we have to work within the finances available.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Even as per the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education yesterday that the quality of education should decidedly improve by appointing better qualified teachers in lower classes, will the Government consider the question that at least in respect of aided elementary schools, the same policy that was followed previous to 1958 should be continued?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The policy of the Government is that there should be at least one secondary grade trained teacher in a lower elementary school. I do not think we can go beyond that and have all the teachers as secondary grade trained teachers. That would push up the cost of education.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The cost was already there. I should like to know why the Government should suddenly step in in respect of aided elementary schools. The previous policy was there, till 1959–60. Why did the Government suddenly revise it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have already explained the difficulty. I do not want to argue with the hon. Member.

Youth Centres

* 126 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any scheme has been sanctioned to start Youth Centres in the State; and

(*b*) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்த மாநிலத்தில் கிராம வளர்ச்சிப் பயிற்சி நிலையங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா? அதைச் சார்ந்த இளைஞர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கும் அளவில் ரூ. 15,500 மானியம் வழங்க இந்த அரசாங்கம் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கம்யூனிட்டி டெவலப்மெண்டு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அமைச்சருக்கு இந்தக் கேள்வியைப் போட்டால், அவர் அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லலாம்.

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Government Technical Examinations

* 130 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether candidates for Government Technical Examinations (Typewriting and Shorthand) are required to apply through recognised Commercial Institutes;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that private candidates are not permitted to appear directly for such Government Examinations and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(*c*) whether the South Indian Shorthand Writers' Central Association, Madras, has recently made any representations to Government about the difficulties of private candidates in this regard; and 10-10 a.m.

(*d*) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House.

(*c*) & (*d*) Yes, Sir. A representation was received, especially to permit a certain candidate to appear privately for the Lower Grade Examination in Tamil Shorthand in the P. G. Subramanya Iyer System. Due to certain practical difficulties, the Commissioner for Government Examinations was not able to arrange for the conduct of the Examination in that system.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What are the recognised systems of Shorthand in Tamil for public examination and what is the basis for recognition?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A separate question may be put.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government published any Tamil Shorthand Manual for guidance of Shorthand candidates and, if not, will they consider the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think we have published any Manual for Tamil Shorthand. But I think others have published.

Aided Secondary Schools

* 131 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any maximum limit prescribed by the Government in regard to the fees leviable by the managements in aided secondary schools;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the management in certain aided secondary schools in Tiruchirappalli have exceeded this limit; and

(*c*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 449-450 infra.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Was it not a fact that the Government issued an order one or two years before that fees should not be raised for the sake of payment of the enhanced dearness allowance of twelve rupees in secondary schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It was an instruction issued. But the question is whether there is any maximum limit prescribed. There is no maximum limit prescribed. After all, this will depend upon demand and supply. They cannot go on indefinitely increasing. That would limit the admission into these schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The surplus amount got by these institutions in running them is not reduced by the Government when paying the next grant. Inasmuch as the surplus of these secondary schools is not taken into consideration by the Government when paying the grant for the next year, will they kindly see that they do not tax the parents by enhancing it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Nobody forces anybody to join any particular school. After all, I do not think the managements are so irresponsible as to go on increasing the school fees. My own impression is that it is only whenever there is any need for the purpose of developing the school or to meet the recurring expenditure, the school fees are raised.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do the Government know that not even a portion of this goes to the teachers even when they raise the school fees in respect of pupils?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I cannot here say what shall be given to the teachers and all those things. The Grant-in-Aid Code is there and the rules relating to the management of the school are there and they will have to be governed by them. Certainly, we cannot say that a share in the school fee should be paid to the teacher.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it not the policy of the Government that inasmuch as they give only aid, they should not impose any ceiling on the school fees because they only pay a part of the deficit and not pay in full?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member is giving one of the reasons why the Government have not fixed any maximum limit with regard to the school fees.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government bring into account the surplus at least through the Act under contemplation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : My impression is that even now surplus amounts are taken into consideration. It is not as if they are not taken into consideration.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த கிராண்டை மாற்றியமைப்பதுபற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். எப்படி அமைக்கப்படுகிறது ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இப்போதுதான் கல்வி ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டி எல்லாவற்றையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து முடிவு எடுத்திருக்கிறது. அந்த அடிப்படையில் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது.

Playground for the schools

* 132 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been received from the Government of India about the provision of playground for the schools; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) The Government of India have circulated a scheme for grant of financial assistance for provision of playgrounds. This Government forwarded applications in this regard received from institutions for their consideration. The Government of India have since sanctioned a grant of Rs. 72,500 to be utilised by the State Government towards the scheme in the current year. Action is being taken to utilise the grant.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கின்ற உதவியோடு நம் சர்க்காரும் ஏதாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கும். அதே போன்று அந்த மைதானத்தை உபயோகப் படுத்திக்கொள்கிறவர்களும் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். இதனால் எத்தனை மைதானங்கள் ஏற்படும், எங்கெங்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும் என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இது பற்றி டைரக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் இன்ஷ்ட்ரக்ஷனுடைய அறிக்கையைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். அது வந்த பிறகு இந்த விவரங்கள் எல்லாம் தெரியும்.

Small Industries

* 123 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey has been conducted with a view to promote small industries in the more backward areas in Ramanathapuram district; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop small industries in Virudhunagar area, and if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) Yes, Sir. The Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, set up by the Government of India conducted a general industrial survey of Ramanathapuram district in September—October 1959, with a view to assess

the scope for the development of the existing and new industries in that district.

(*b*) The Small Industries Service Institute started in September 1959, an intensive campaign for the development of Small Scale Industries in Virudhunagar by giving technical advice and assistance in procuring machinery and demonstrations of improved modern technical process. The campaign aimed at inducing individuals, with traditional skill and with a natural aptitude for industry, to set up new Small Scale Industries and encouraging local merchants to invest in the industry.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த சர்வே செய்யப்பட்ட அறிக்கையை இந்தச் சபைக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா? அதன் விவரங்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்படுமா என்று கேட்பதோடு, யாராவது இந்தத் தொழில்களை நடத்த முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்களா, அது சம்பந்தமாக என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இந்த அறிக்கை லைப்ரரியில் இருக்கிறது. படிக்க விரும்புகிறவர்கள் அங்கே சென்று படிக்கலாம். என்ன என்ன புதிய தொழில்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்கிறேன்.

Shoe-tacks, Builders' hardware, bullock shoe nails, double bullock carts, agricultural implements, Tri-cycles, tin cans, cookers and trunk clips, tin cans, household and hospital furniture, machine screws and wood screws and a large number of other items

Rice mills

* 127 *Q.*—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any changes have been effected in the procedure for issuing licences for rice mills; and

(*b*) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: In view of the fact that there is undue delay in issue of licences for which sanction has already been given by the District Collectors, will the Government see that the delay is avoided?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The provisions of the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order have to be observed in granting licences. If the Collector grants a licence, I do not think there will be avoidable delay further.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 450–451 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the local bodies, I mean, panchayats and municipal councils and public health authorities, consulted before issue of permits for rice mills under the new rules?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The opening of rice mills is, of course, governed by the Public Health Act. The licence has to be obtained from the local authorities, but it will not do. Under the Rice Mills Licensing Order, a permit has to be issued by the Collector.

Othuvars and Archakas

* 128 *Q.*—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) the temples in which instruction is imparted in singing Thevaram and Thiruvachagam to (i) Othuvars and (ii) Archakas;

(*b*) the number of trainees in each category; and

(*c*) the duration of each course of training?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) So far no such schools have been started by any of the religious institutions.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : பழனியில் கீழை நாட்டுக் கலை சம்பந்தமான கல்லூரி ஏதாவது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா ? அது எந்த அளவில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : காலேஜ் ஆப் ஓரியண்டல் கல்சர் என்ற ஸ்தாபனம் சென்னை சர்வகலாசாலையின் அதிகாரத்தோடு சீக்கிரம் தொடங்குவதாக உத்தேசம்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தக் கீழை நாட்டுக் கலைக் கல்லூரியில் அர்ச்சகர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிப்பதும் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அர்ச்சகர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பதெல்லாம் இப்போது கவனம் செலுத்தப் படுகிறது. இவர்கள் சிண்டிகேட்டோடு கலந்து சிலபஸ் நிர்ணயிக்கிறார்கள்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தக் கல்லூரிக்குப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் அங்கீகாரம் அளித்திருக்கிறதா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நான் இதை முன்பே சொன்னேன். சர்வகலாசாலை என்று சொல்லி விட்டேன் போலிருக்கிறது. பல்கலைக்கழகம் இதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் அளித்திருக்கிறது.

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Dr. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: பழனியில் ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிற கல்லூரியில், தேவாரம், திருவாய்மொழி எல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் அவற்றை அதிகரிக்கிற எண்ணம் உண்டா ?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: தேவாரம், திருவாசகம் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு பள்ளி ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருவாழ்மொழிக்குப் பழனியில் இல்லை. வேறு இடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கேள்வி அர்ச்சகர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பது பற்றியது.

T.U.C.S. Rice

* 129 *Q.*—Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any instances of diversion to black market of T.U.C.S. rice supplied to fair price shops have come to the notice of the Government; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The authorisations of the Fair Price Shop dealers who were reported to have been indulging in shady transactions were cancelled by the Collector of Madras.

Inter-State rivers

* 133 *Q.*—Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mysore Government have addressed this Government about the revision of agreements relating to inter-State rivers; and

(*b*) if so, the steps taken with regard to the sharing of waters of the rivers flowing in the two States?

The Hon. Sri P. KAKKAN : (*a*) No, Sir. But they have moved the Government of India in the matter.

(*b*) The waters of the Cauvery are already being shared by the two States in accordance with the 1892 and 1924 Agreements. The question of taking any fresh steps now for sharing the waters does not, therefore, arise.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister with regard to clause (*a*), will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Central Government have referred the question to us?

The Hon. Sri P. KAKKAN : Yes, Sir.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : What action has been taken on the proposals made by the Mysore Government and which the Central Government have conveyed to us?

The Hon. Sri P. KAKKAN : We are going to have a talk with the Government of India and the Mysore Government.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, will the Government consider the question as a general one and work out a formula for sharing the inter-State river waters with reference to judicial pronouncements on agrarian rights of the different regions served by the rivers?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : A separate question may be put, Sir.

Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools

*134 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools in the State district-wise;

(*b*) the number of teachers working in such schools grade-wise; and

(*c*) the number of teachers confirmed so far?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (*a*) to (*c*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, what is the reason for forty-five per cent of the teachers being kept unconfirmed?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I have not got the information with me now. But the Director of Harijan Welfare has promised to send proposals for each district separately in order to avoid delay in confirmation.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do the Government assure us that in all the posts which have been continuing at least for three years, teachers will be confirmed?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I cannot give an assurance now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any proposal at least to increase the number of confirmed teachers? It is only 55 now.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : It will be considered. I have already answered the hon. Member's supplementary question.

Kodaikanal Municipality

*135 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Adminisatration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to convert Kodaikanal Municipality into a Township;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to develop Kodaikanal as a tourist centre; and

(*c*) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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a Printed as Appendix III on page 452 supra.

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THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following schemes have been tentatively proposed for execution during the Third Five-Year Plan :—

(1) Construction of two rest-houses at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakhs each.

(2) Improvement of Golf Course at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

(3) Expansion of boating facilities at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கொடைக்கானல் முனிஸிபாலிட்டியின் வருவாய் குறைவாக இருப்பதால், அதை ஒரு டவுன்ஷிப்பாக, மாற்றினால் அரசாங்கம் அதிக மான்யம் கொடுக்கும், அப்பொழுது எல்லா சௌகரியங்களும் செய்துகொள்ளலாம் என்பதற்காக அதை அப்படி மாற்றுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் ஒத்திப்போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எப்பொழுது அதைச் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாற்றுவது அரசாங்கம் மான்யம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் அல்ல. யாத்திரிகர்களுக்கு வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும். அங்குள்ள வருமானம் போதாததினால், யாத்திரிகர்களுக்குப் பல வசதிகள் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, அதை டவுன்ஷிப்பாக ஆக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது.

Bus routes

* 136 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bus routes classified under 'Short Routes' opened in each district since August 1958; and

(b) the number of permits granted therefor to new entrants in each district?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) & (b) A statement [a] containing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, have the Government reviewed the working of the new rules for the grant of permits issued in 1958? Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Government would consider the question of liberalising the rules for opening more routes for new comers?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : We have not formed any new routes as such. In the last G.O. which was issued, we have enabled the Transport Authorities to consider the requests of new comers. It has been working for the last one year. I remember assuring the other House, I think, that this would be reviewed at the proper time and as soon as possible. But I cannot fix a date.

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a Printed as Appendix IV on page 452 infra.

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SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: இப்பொழுது சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் தர்மபுரியிலிருந்து பென்னுகரம்—ஓர்க்கனேககல்லிற்கு ஒரே ஒரு கம்பெனிதான் ஏகபோகமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. அங்கு புது ரூட்கள் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்ததா? அப்படியானல் எத்தனை விண்ணப்பங்களைச் சரிபார்த்து பர்மிட்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால், பதில் சொல்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[*Note*.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—WRONG REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL IN 'THE INDIAN EXPRESS' AND 'THE DINAMANI'.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Sir, I wish to invite your attention to the news published in the two important and leading dailies of this morning, namely, 'The Indian Express' and 'The Dinamani'. The interpellation, and the supplementaries thereon, regarding Bharathi's works were put by me yesterday in the Council and answered by the Hon. the Minister for Education. It is reported in these two dailies, Sir, that they were all put by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham. Though I do not crave for publicity, yet I feel sorry that the proceedings have been reported wrongly in these two papers. I request you, Sir, to issue necessary instructions to correct the mistake.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I consider that it is a very important point, because we have to depend upon the daily papers for the correct reporting of the proceedings of the House. The Press Reporters can have the privilege of approaching the Official Reporters if they want any further information, but the reporting of the proceedings must be correct. This is very, very important. So, I would suggest to the Press Reporters concerned to see that the correction is made in the issue of the papers to-morrow morning.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: This is all the portfolio of the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham (laughter) and the Press must have taken that Sri T. Purushotham put the questions. This is the first time that the Press has reported this way. Such questions are always put by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham. Possibly the Press took it that these questions must have been from the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham.

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following six candidates have been nominated for election to the House Committee for the financial year 1960–61:—

Sri A. J. Arunachalam.
,, A. Chidambara Mudaliar.

[Mr. Chairman] [23rd March 1960

Sri K. T. Kosalram.
,, B. K. Nallaswami.
,, K. M. Ramasamy Gounder.
,, S. Natarajan.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

In addition to the above, under rule 171 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, I nominate the following two Members to be Members of the said Committee :—

Sri M. Seshachariar.
Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the Board of Industries. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare her to have been duly elected to the Board of Industries.

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1959-60.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் கல்விக்காக உபரி மான்யத்தில் ஒரு திட்டமும் இல்லையே என்று நான் வருந்துவது உண்டு. அப்படி வருந்துவதற்கு இந்த வருடம் இடமில்லை. இந்த வருடம் உப-மான்யமாக 1 கோடியே 14 லட்சத்தி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் கல்விக்காகக் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு கோடி 14 லட்சம் ரூபாய் எப்படிச் செலவிடப்படப் போகிறது, அல்லது செலவிடப்பட்டு விட்டது முக்கால்வாசி என்பதைப்பற்றிதான் இப்பொழுது கேள்வி. இதைப் பார்க்கால், அதிகப்படி, அரம்பப் பள்ளி வைப்பதற்காக டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களில் வேண்டிய உபாத்தியாயர்களை நியமிக்கவும் அந்த ஸ்கூல்களை நடத்திச் செல்வதற்காகவும் இந்த உபரி மான்யத்தில் பணம் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்த விஷயம்; அரம்பப் பள்ளிகளில் 85,000 ஆசிரியர்கள் போதுமான வசதிகள் இன்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளின் கட்டாயக் கல்வித் திட்டப்படி. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்குள், எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளையும் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற திட்டம் இருப்பதால், டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களில் அதிகப்படியான உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதற்காக நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பட்டினிப் பட்டாளமாகவுள்ள ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கையை உயர்த்தும்படி செய்வதற்கு முன் திட்டக் காலத்திலாவது இந்த ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலையை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

23rd March 1960] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

பகல் உணவு கொடுப்பதாலோ, பள்ளிச் சீரமைப்புத் திட்டம் மூலம் பள்ளிக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்கள் சம்பாதிப்பதாலோ, அவர்களுடைய நிலை உயராது. எதைச் சம்பாதித்து வைத்தாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு இருக்கும் கட்டிடங்களும் நன்ருக இருக்கும். பள்ளிகளில் மேஜைகள் இருக்கும், நல்ல நாற்காலிகள் இருக்கும், பெஞ்சுகள் இருக்கும், குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்ல சாப்பாடு கொடுக்கப்படலாம், குழந்தைகள் நல்ல உடை அணிந்திருக்கலாம்; ஆனல் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர் ஒருவர் வகுப்பு அறையில் இல்லாவிட்டால், அந்தக் கிளாஸைக் கிளாஸ் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா, அல்லது அந்தக் கட்டிடத்தைத்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். நாற்பது அல்லது 50 குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஒரு ஆசிரியர்தான் என்ற நிலையில் இந்த உபரி மான்யத்தில் அவர் உயர்வுக்கு வகை செய்யாதது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஜில்லா போர்டு இதற்கு எவ்வளவு செலவழிக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவையும் கொடுப்பதற்கு, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு முன்னலேயே வருடத்திற்கு $3\frac{1}{2}$ கோடி ரூபாய் சப்ஸிடி கொடுத்துவிடுகிருர்கள். டீச்சிங் கிராண்டு அல்லது கிராக்கிப்படி என்று எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு, அவைகளின் வரவு செலவின் வித்தியாசத்தைப் பார்த்துக் கொடுப்பதற்கு என்று $3\frac{1}{2}$ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிருர்கள். இதனல் இனிமேல் ஜில்லா போர்டுப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கால தாமதம் ஆகாமல் வரும். ஆனல், பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை என்ன என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி இந்த உபரி மானியத்திலிருந்து ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதால், அதில் முனிசிபாலிடி, பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சேரவில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இதைப்பற்றிக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் விளக்கினல் ஆசிரியர்கள் ரொம்பவும் வந்தனம் அளிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். 10-30 a.m.

பஞ்சாயத்து ஆசிரியர்களுடைய கதி வரப்போகிற புது அமைப்பில் என்ன என்பதை உணர முடியவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே இந்தச் சட்ட மன்றத்தில் இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே பஞ்சாயத்து ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய பன்னிரண்டு ரூபாய் அலவன்ஸ் பல மாதங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்குச் செய்தது போல், பஞ்சாயத்து ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய வரவு செலவுக்குள்ள வித்தியாசத்தை முன் பணமாகக் கொடுத்து, அதாவது சப்சிடியாகக் கொடுத்து, உதவ வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குச் செய்வது போல் செய்தால், பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளிகளிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை கொஞ்சம் உயரும். நம் தேசத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து இராச்சியம் வரவேண்டும் என்று தேசப்பிதா காந்திஜி சொன்னதுபோன்று இப்பொழுது வர போகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட பஞ்சாயத்து இராச்சியமும் வர

வேண்டும். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர் சொன்னதுபோல் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நாம் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களை வலுப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அந்த நிலையில் பஞ்சாயத்திலுள்ள பள்ளிகள் முதல் மாதிரிப் பள்ளிகளாக இருக்கவேண்டும். எந்த இடத்தைப் பார்த்தாலும், அது சர்க்காருடைய கிளைப் பள்ளிகளாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி அவை சர்க்காருடைய கிளைப் பள்ளிகளாகவே கருதப்பட வேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டுப் பள்ளிகளை எப்படி நாம் சர்க்காருடைய கிளைப் பள்ளிகளாகக் கருதுகிறோமோ, அதைப் போலவே பஞ்சாயத்துப் பள்ளிகளையும் சர்க்காருடைய கிளைப் பள்ளிகளாகவே கருத வேண்டும். அந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு உபரி மானியம் கொடுக்க முன்வர வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்வதற்கு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு எப்படி சப்சிடி கொடுத்து உதவப்படுகிறதோ அது போலவே பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கும் சப்சிடி கொடுத்து உதவ சர்க்கார் முன் வரவேண்டும். அந்த அளவில் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்தால், எவ்வளவோ நலமாக இருக்கும். ஒரே மாதிரியான நிலைக்குப் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆசிரியர்களையும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுவது என்ன வென்றால் சாதாரணமாக உபரி மானியம் என்றால், ஒரு வருஷத்தில் என்ன திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்காமல், பிற்பட்டு நியூ ஸ்கீம்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்வதற்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கிச் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய பணத்தைப் பிற்பாடு சட்டசபைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஆசிரியர் சங்கங்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகின்றனவோ அது நியாயம் என்று கருதி அதைச் செலவு செய்து அதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் வாங்குவதற்குச் சட்டசபைக்கு வரவேண்டும். அதன்படி ஓரளவு அவர்களுக்கு வழிசெய்து அந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வீட்டு வாடகை அலவன்ஸ், மெடிகல் கன்செஷன்ஸ் முதலியவைகளுக்கு என்று உபரி மானியம் கொண்டுவந்தால், ரொம்பவும் சிலாக்கியமாக இருக்கும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, this is the third Supplementary budget, in fact. It amounts to a sum of Rs. 39 lakhs. It is really a very big sum. Even if we take credit for certain small schemes, we should say that it is a very heavy amount in the third Supplementary Demand. No doubt, the Minister-in-charge or the Hon. the Leader of the House, who will reply to the discussion, will say that it is all due to the various developmental activities on which the Government have spent large sums of money and that because of the various development programmes that they have undertaken, the Government have had to come before the Legislature for this Supplementary Demand. Hon. Members

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will have to kindly remember one thing. Having spent the money on schemes which have either been completed or in the process of being completed, the Government always come before the Legislature with a *fait accompli*. Even last time, the same point was raised not only by me but also by many a Member of this House. We pointed out that the Government could have anticipated the expenditure in respect of most of the schemes much in advance. Now, when I go through the voluminous document, I hardly feel that it is a Supplementary Demand. It looks more as the usual annual Budget. Most of these schemes, construction of houses and so on, could very well have been anticipated. Because, according to financial etiquette, no scheme is taken up in the middle of a year. Unless there is dire necessity for the same, no scheme is taken up for execution in the middle of a year. In other cases, when a scheme has to be taken up and when the Minister is not sure of the cost involved, it is usual to get a token grant of Rs. 100 in the first instance and then provide for the full amount required. At least in future, I request that all such schemes might form part of the main Budget rather than including them in the Supplementary Budget and coming before the Legislature in this manner. This is a matter worth examining.

Now, let me go through a few of the items and express my views. On page 12, we find an item, 'fencing the area between the Higher Technological Institute and Raj Bhavan Estate boundary in Guindy Park Reserve Forests . . .' A large sum has been asked for this. I would like to know why the Madras Government should incur this expenditure of a huge sum. Cannot this expenditure be borne by the Central Government? Or, will the Central Government reimburse the Madras Government in this regard? Will the Madras Government get a portion or full amount that they have spent on this item of work? I hope the Hon. Minister will be able to reply to these points.

On page 15, there is mention of an item relating to the additional appropriation required for making provision for materials purchased for the World Agricultural Fair, New Delhi. Last time when the Supplementary Demand was discussed here, you may remember, I was one of those who asked why the Government should spend a huge sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for taking part in the Exhibition. Now, having gone to New Delhi and visited the World Agricultural Fair, I really feel that the amount required for the Madras Government taking part in that Fair was quite justifiable. We were really glad to learn that the Madras Pavilion was regarded as the best among the State Pavilions. Looking at the model of the Rameswaram Temple Tower in the Pavilion, it seemed as though it had been transferred from Madras State to that place. Even the people there were very much satisfied with the way in which publicity was given about the various developmental activities undertaken by the Madras State. The amount asked for for this item, viz., Rs. 1.27 lakhs or so in this Supplementary

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Demand cannot be considered high. What is more, we were really happy that while some of the other States which had participated in the Fair and which had not come up to the standard of the Madras Pavilion, had spent sums varying between Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs, our State had spent only a very small sum. Though the performance of the other States did not come anywhere near that of the Madras State, they had spent much larger sums. I am mentioning all this to show that whenever anything good is done by the Government, the Hon. the Leader of the House may be sure that he will have a good word about it from the Opposition on this side of the House.

I wish to refer to one item on page 17, viz., " The increase is due to the appointment of the officers and the additional staff required for the State Pay Commission which was constituted after the Budget Estimates were finalised '. I am sorry the Hon. the Minister for Finance is not here now. Replying to a question, he said, ' Well, I cannot visualise when the Pay Commission will submit its Report.' I was surprised at that reply of his. Usually, whenever a Commission of this type is appointed—especially, when the Non-Gazetted Officers are interested, we are interested and the public are also interested to know what the financial implications would be—there would be the terms of reference according to which the Commission would have to submit its Report within a prescribed date. The Hon. the Leader of the House is nodding his head and I do not know whether it is in approval or disapproval of what I state. Whatever it is, I cannot simply understand a Minister replying that he cannot say when the Report will be submitted by the Commission. When a Commission is appointed, it is usual for the Government to request it to submit its Report by a specified date. It may be that in certain circumstances, the Report may be advanced or delayed by a few days. If no specific date is fixed for the presentation of its Report, the Commission may not be bothered to present the Report as early as possible. This is a very important problem and all of us are interested in this problem. Under these circumstances, I do feel that the Government will be in a position to tell us at least approximately by what date the Report will be presented by the Commission. Otherwise, the Commission could go on indefinitely. After all, it all depends upon the personnel. If they want, they could submit the Repot early or else, they could delay it also. I am not casting any aspersions on the Members of the Commission. However, this important matter should be considered.

On page 18, under the head ' Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ', mention is made about the creation of a separate organisation for the independent physical verification of
10-40 a.m. the stocks and stores held in the Government departments. It is really very good. After all, the expenditure involved is not much. Such of us as have had occasion to serve on the Public Accounts Committee know of several cases brought to its notice wherein

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stocks were not properly maintained and where there had been pilferages and so on. Responsibility for such things could not be located because either the persons responsible were dead or retired and the persons charged with maintenance of stocks and accounts were people without adequate experience and without any knowledge of accounts. Therefore, it is a very good thing that the Government have set up a separate organisation for this job. It is worth the money spent on it. This will help us to know the stock position and the receipts and issues at any given time. Therefore, the Legislature need not grudge this small amount.

Again on the same page, there is mention about the completion of formation of panchayats in the entire State under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. There is a token demand for Rs. 100 under this head. We are not sure about the actual liability on this account. You will remember, Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has referred to the effect on the State's finances of the Pay Commission's recommendations that are expected and the formation of Development Councils. The Hon. the Leader of the House will do well to give some more details about the actual expenditure that will be incurred on account of formation of panchayats.

I will now go to page 27. We really approve of the efforts made by the Government and the City Police in providing Care Camp and Care Homes in the Madras City. But, unfortunately, even after these beggars are rounded up every day and sent to these Homes, you find a number of beggars in the streets. If anything, the number is increasing. This problem has to be solved. Sir, there is another Camp, somewhere in Kancheepuram, for beggars, particularly beggars suffering from diseases like leprosy, who are concentrated in areas like Mahabalipuram. Once, when I went to Mahabalipuram with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation, it was really horrible to see these poor beggars going to and pestering the foreigners for alms. What sort of impression will they have of our country? If you go to Mount Road, Sir,—neither you nor the Leader of the House goes that side—You will see how foreigners are pestered by these beggars. Something should be done to solve this problem. There is no point in keeping them in the Camp or Home for a month and then letting them off, to enable them only to start their old job. That will not solve the problem.

At page 36, there is mention about a provision of Rs. 4·32 lakhs by way of grant and Rs. 4·33 lakhs by way of loan to the Corporation of Madras for supply of water to the Southern Higher Technological Institute, Guindy. As far as the loan is concerned, nothing can be said. But as far as the grant is concerned, I want to know whether the expenditure is to be met fully by the Madras Government or in share with the Central Government. I want this information because water is to be supplied to a Central institution—Southern Higher Technological Institute, Guindy.

There is one other matter—Capital Outlay on Irrigation—in which the Deputy Chairman in particular will be much more interested than I am. He has greater capacity to speak on this subject than myself. I refer to the Parambikulam Project in particular for which there is a Demand for Grant. Some money has already been spent. It is a difficult affair. We, Members on this side, do not wish to say anything which will embarrass the Government because these are delicate matters to be discussed by the Madras and the Kerala Governments. Of course, on the day it was announced that agreement had been reached between the two Governments on the sharing of Parambikulam waters, we felt happy. We thought that the negotiating bodies headed on the Kerala side by Mr. Sankaran Nambudripad and on our side by the Finance Minister, I believe, achieved something very great. On that occasion, I happened to be at a public meeting. Some speaker at the meeting started referring to this agreement. The Chief Minister who was there really took that person to task saying that such things should not be discussed in public. It was at Coimbatore that the meeting was held. I hope that with the capacity and the spirit of perseverance of our Ministers, particularly the Minister for Finance, who took a leading part in those negotiations, we will be able to arrive at a settlement very early. If the Minister has anything to tell the House in this matter in public interest, he can take us into confidence. If he cannot say anything again in public interest, we have no quarrel and we would welcome an early settlement.

At page 67, there are a number of items, e.g., new Industrial Estates in Katpadi and so on. For the information of my esteemed Friend, Mr. V. V. Ramaswami—I do not like to add the word ' Nadar '—I may say something is being done. I am happy that the Government of Madras, having taken note of the fact that the prosperity of the State does not depend upon heavy industries alone, have come forward with schemes to develop small-scale industries. They have taken the right step. They are doing their best at Guindy. Some time ago, some Members of Parliament happened to visit the Guindy Industrial Estate by chance just for two hours. And everyone of them expressed appreciation of the way in which the Estate was being developed. It serves as a model for other States. So, it is a thing in the right direction, and surely we will not grudge the expenditure on it. There are a number of units like service centres, etc., there. There are 100 or so of such units. There is demand for more. Initially, there was not much of demand but now we could have provision for at least 200 units. Small industrialists have found that they could just go there and start industries without much of capital. The rent is also not much. Therefore, I would suggest that it should be developed further.

At page 74, with reference to the Commissioner of Police, there are proposals to put up a number of houses in the ' Cochin House which, I think, was purchased by the Government of

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Madras. While on this subject, let me say that it stands to reason that this scheme should not be executed piecemeal—some houses here in the City and some in the mofussil. The Government should have a definite policy on this issue. The policy should be, within a stipulated period of time, all their officers must have houses put up by the Government. They should not be at anybody's mercy for houses, especially when it concerns the Police Department. Government must construct houses and rent them out to their own servants. If necessary, they may take a loan from the Central Government or the Life Insurance Corporation. So, there should be a definite policy. Incidentally, it will also ease the accommodation problem in the City of Madras and in the mofussil. A Police constable on sixty rupees cannot pay the rent demanded by private owners. His house-rent allowance is five rupees or so. And how can he pay a high rent? Therefore, the Government should have a plan to put up houses for them at the earliest possible time.

I know, as far as nationalisation of bus transport is concerned, it has come to stay. There is no question of going back on that. I hope it is on record that the State Transport is being run in an efficient manner. But all the same when some complaints are brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, he should not take them amiss. I do not want to compare the work of our State Transport with that of other Transport Organisations. I am glad that the State Transport has taken up some unremunerative routes also, even though there is little traffic on these routes and there is not commensurate return. The difficulty is that a number of buses go off the road on a day. This problem has to be tackled in one way or other. This morning I snatched some time to read the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Transport in the other House yesterday. I am in entire agreement with him. But I would say to him that if some newspaper wrote an editorial about some defects in the State Transport or if some letters to the editor appear in the newspaper, we should not take them amiss and blame the Press. We must realise that it is their duty to bring to the notice of the Government the difficulties and hardship experienced by the people in not getting the bus in time and so on. 10-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I said that I received a long list of protests only when I took up a new route. If complaints come every now and then, I don't mind. I can understand them. But they come only when I take up a new route.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am in entire agreement with the Hon. Minister. As I said previously, there is no question of going back on nationalisation of City Transport. Let not the Hon. Minister take it amiss when he receives complaints about difficulty experienced by passengers being obliged to stand for a long time at bus stand. Imagine a passenger standing on the road near the bus stand for thirty or forty minutes and still no

bus coming. The other day the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar was speaking about the difficulty experienced by him in getting a bus at Aynavaram when he wanted to go from there to some other " puram ". He waits for long. He is not able to get a bus. His patience is exhausted. If he just complains, the Hon. Minister should not take it amiss. Let the Hon. Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, who is in charge of Transport, go and personally see how passengers stand for a long time to get a bus. It is no good if he goes with his retinue of departmental officers. Let him go in cognito. He will see that during rush hours, hundreds of passengers are waiting to catch a bus at a bus stop. I think some officer of the labour organization, I think it is Mr. Shetty, has gone into the working of nationalized transport and submitted his Report. That Report has been kept confidential so far. I am sure in that Report he would have made some concrete proposals. Government have to take into consideration the population of the City and also the floating population, I mean the people who come on a visit to the City, when they plan the number of buses to be put on the road. If accurate statistics are taken about the floating population also and if Government afterwards put enough number of buses on the road, after accurately planning the number of buses that should ply on the road daily, they would have done a good job and others would then emulate their example.

There are many other points that I want to cover. There is a scheme called the Rental Housing Scheme which is going to be implemented by the Government of Madras and which has been sponsored by the Government of India. The hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami brought a Resolution in this House some time back to the effect that something should be done with regard to the working of the City Improvement Trust. The other day the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was making a reference to the houses built by the City Improvement Trust in Nandanam Colony. It is a waste. Patterns are changing now-a-days. In the City of Madras where there is limited space, there is no use of building tub-like houses. But the City Improvement Trust has built in the large space available near Nandanam Colony and in North T. Nagar near Saidapet only tub-like houses. Unfortunately, the accounts of the City Improvement Trust are not subject to the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee since it is an autonomous body. It is a matter between the City Improvement Trust and Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member is not correct. The accounts of the City Improvement Trust are subject to the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : For the last one or two years I have been a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, and the accounts of the City Improvement Trust have not come up for scrutiny by the Committee. I stand corrected if the true position is as stated by the Hon. Minister. What I say is this. Instead of

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wasting Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs in building these tub-like houses, the City Improvement Trust could have built two-storeyed buildings in which they could have accommodated three to four times the present number. That is my point. I must say that some of the schemes which the City Improvement Trust has launched are not proper.

There is now a demand for Rs. 7 lakhs for the removal of Kanniyappa Nagar slum, which is about two furlongs from here. For the last six or seven years the Ministers were saying that the slum would be removed at the earliest possible time. But so far nothing has been done. It is not as if the Government do not want to remove the slums. As far as slums are concerned, the people there do not want to leave those places, once they settle there. Somehow, they have their own moorings. Asking the slum-dweller to go to Kodambakkam or some other place will not solve the problem. I hope the Hon. Minister Sri Venkataraman will agree with me that so far as clearance of slums is concerned, no slum has been cleared so far. If you take the divisions of the Madras Corporation, you will find that in each division there are one or two slums. In each slum, there are sixty to seventy families living and it is a disgusting sight to see. If it is not possible to clear all slums, at least limit the number of families in a slum to thirty or forty. Let the City Improvement Trust develop large areas comprising 200 to 300 grounds, which are lying vacant, for building houses for the poor people and low income groups. Let them not launch on big schemes which cannot be properly executed.

I have many more points to cover. But the time at my disposal is short. In conclusion, I wish to say this. May be some of the demands are very necessary. But still Government should see that all the schemes come under the annual Budget and not in the Supplementary Demands one after another.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I wish to touch briefly on one or two points.

Under the head "Elections", there is a demand for Rupees 2,68,400. I have no objection to the amount. But I would like to speak on the unsatisfactory way in which the electoral rolls are prepared. In 1958 the names of a number of teachers were there in the electoral rolls. But in the 1959 electoral roll nearly fifty per cent of them have been removed. I do not know the reason. The other day I was speaking with the Principal of the Vivekananda College, Sri Raghava Sastri. His name which was in the electoral roll of 1958 is not there in the new roll. In my own area I know that out of 70 teachers whose names were there in the electoral roll of 1958, the names of only 28 teachers are there in the new electoral roll of 1959. Many of those teachers are still in service. But their names do not find a place in the electoral roll. A supervisor comes and writes down the names. Often you find "Indramma" becomes "Kundamma" (laughter). The preparation of electoral rolls has been done in an unsatisfactory manner

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So far as the Teachers' Constituency is concerned, during the years 1952 and 1954, the Collector used to send forms to heads of schools and colleges wherein they were asked to enter the names of teachers qualified for inclusion in the Teachers' Constituency and graduate teachers qualified for inclusion in the Graduates' Constituency. I wish that that procedure is followed even now so that teachers and graduate teachers may not find their names missing from the electoral rolls. In the present electoral roll the names of many teachers have been omitted.

Certain amount is demanded under another item for further expansion of education. It is for block grants to district boards for maintenance of secondary schools. Now district boards are not functioning. The Special Officers are managing them. Previously when the district boards were there, subsidies were given by Government to the extent of 50 per cent of the net cost. Now, since the whole thing has been taken over by Government, it is but proper that the whole of the net cost is met by Government. I should like to point out one more thing. When the district boards were functioning, the teachers were getting their annual increments in time and temporary teachers also used to be confirmed at the end of two or three years' service. But after the Special Officers took over the district boards and elementary schools, one is sad to find that teachers have not been confirmed for the last three or four years. No increments have been given. I should like to name two district boards in particular, viz., South Arcot District Board and Chingleput District Board. In these two district boards we find that teachers have not been confirmed after three or four years of service and that they have not got their annual increments regularly. I do not think any provision has been made in that connection. For eight years since 1951, the services of elementary school teachers of South Arcot District Board had not been regularised till last year, namely, 1959. And this Government passed an order that from 1958-59 the services of temporary teachers would be regularised. Then, I submitted a memorandum to the Government that increments should be given for past services. No order has yet been passed. If this is the way in which the teachers are treated, I am afraid very few people will come to the teaching profession hereafter.

11 a.m. As regards the opening of 26 additional sections in the basic and non-basic training schools during the current year, it is a good thing that more and more sections are opened in the schools. But have the Government satisfied themselves that these training schools are staffed by qualified people for training these teachers? Deputy Inspectors are posted as teachers in these training schools. How do the Government expect the quality of training to improve? This is a thing to be borne in mind by the Government. In our Headmasters and Teachers' Conferences we have been pleading that the training institutions should be staffed only with qualified people. Would you dare to appoint a non-medical man as a Lecturer in the Medical College or a non-engineer as a Lecturer

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in the Engineering College? Why should one who has not got any experience in teaching be posted to a training institution? In England only teachers with at least eight years' experience in schools are posted as Lecturers and Professors in the training colleges. Why not our Government adopt that system? Here raw men are posted to the training institutions. As soon as they leave college, they are straightway appointed to these training institutions. I know of one instance. Two years back in Katpadi one who had passed M.A. was straightway appointed Lecturer in the training college. I know this order refers only to basic and non-basic training institutions. Only teachers who have had experience in schools should be appointed to these training institutions.

I do not know whether any provision is going to be made for the teaching of English in these training institutions. We are now making it obligatory to teach English even from the fifth standard. These teachers, as soon as they complete training, will go back to the primary schools evidently. From the fifth standard we must begin teaching of English. I do not know whether provision is made for the teaching of English to the trainees in these institutions.

One other thing is this. Each teacher will get a stipend of Rs. 18 a month. This sum of Rs. 18 the trainees have been getting for the last fifteen years. The cost of living has gone up three or four times. A sum of Rs. 18 is given to a secondary grade trainee. For two meals a day for one month the charge is Rs. 30. Again, most of these training institutions are in urban areas. Even to get two meals a day a trainee should spend Rs. 30 per month. Do the Government think that with Rs. 18 it is possible for any trainee to live in an urban area and do they think that it will attract the proper type of men to this profession? Only misfits are attracted and they remain for some time and leave the institution in the middle of the year. The Government have not got statistics, I know. I can give them statistics. What happens? Generally, these people remain in the training institutions for three months and then go away. The institution starts with a strength of 90 and at the end of the year the strength goes down to 70. Nearly twenty leave the institution in the course of the year. In the training colleges also the same thing happens. Therefore, I would suggest in all humility that this sum of Rs. 18 should be raised to at least Rs. 35. Let the trainees have Rs. 30 for two square meals a day and Rs. 5 for extra expenditure. Of course, even then they will have to pay room rent and other things.

I may tell you in the United Kingdom, when teachers undergo training, all expenses are borne by the Ministry of Education. Lodging charges and maintenance charges are borne by the Ministry. Money is paid for purchasing teaching aids. Excursion charges are also borne by the Ministry of Education there. And it is no wonder that the proper type of men are attracted to the

profession and that the quality of education is also very high. During the period of training here, the Government do not give the trainees sufficient amount to make both ends meet.

The next thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is this. They have rightly come forward for additional grant for games and athletic activities. Certainly, more attention must be paid hereafter to games and athletic activities. But, do not the Government think that this presupposes that each school should have a playground or that there should be sufficient open space for the boys and girls to go and play? The sad spectacle in the City of Madras, one has seen during the last seven or eight years, is that in all open spaces buildings have been constructed. I blame the Government for this more than anyone else. On the Island Grounds we find only a small space is left open. Most of the open spaces has been taken over by the Government. These open spaces are the lungs of the City. So long as these open spaces are not left for the children to play, any amount that is spent on games and athletic activities, I am afraid, will not be usefully spent. It is not so only in the City of Madras but it is the case in all urban areas. So, please see that the open spaces are left untouched at least hereafter. There was a proposal some years back that the Marina should be converted into a playground where boys could go and play. I do not know what happened to that proposal. But I find that a road has been constructed. I would not be surprised if within a few years buildings are put up on the sands of the Beach. There was a plot of five acres given to the Hindu High School during the regime of Rajaji. Of course, the Minister for Public Works has been kind enough to continue it. But the Corporation of Madras and the Collector have given notice that we should immediately quit that place. They wants to construct a road there for holding public meetings. Children's interests are not cared for. They are not taken into consideration. But for public meetings and for big gatherings they are prepared to take away the places. This is the way in which the matter is dealt with. There is a lot of lip sympathy but in actuality we get nothing. I am heartily supporting the demand for the amount that has been set apart for games and athletic activities. Once a year we have got here in the City of Madras the State competition. It is a good feature. But, as I said, the whole thing presupposes that there must be ample playground. Please see that the open spaces are not touched. If there are open spaces, please give them to the children to play.

The next point that I should like to mention is about the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. For each cadet the Government have been paying Rs. 5 as an allowance annually for uniforms. Of course, the system has been changed now and it is proposed to give them only uniforms. It is a good thing. I do not want cash to be paid to them. I want them to be supplied with uniforms. That is a healthy change.

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Another thing is this. The strength of cadets has been raised from fifty to sixty. Due to raising of the strength of cadets under the same officer, the corps will become inefficient. I do not think one National Cadet Corps Officer can manage this huge number. It was originally 33-1/3 and then it was raised to 40. I do not know what is meant by raising it now from 50 to 60.

The next point that I want to mention is this. For some years the Government have not been allowing high schools to form Junior National Cadet Corps. Many high schools wanted to form this. But on account of financial stringency, the Government were not prepared to allow it. Now, the number of cadets in each school has been increased. Thereby the total number has no doubt increased. But whether the Government would allow a number of schools to have this National Cadet Corps is still a point to be considered. I would request the Government to see that nearly all schools have it. From my own experience, I can say that where there is the National Cadet Corps, there is greater discipline in the schools. Where there is the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, there is greater discipline. The boys are diverted from idling away their time. They are very eager to join the Corps. So, it is better that the Government give sufficient encouragement to the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. 11-10 a.m.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to one thing here. Till recently they were paying 25 nP. or four annas to each cadet per day per parade. Now they have reduced it to 19 nP. If it is 25 nP. or four annas, after two hours of hard parade, the boys can have a cup of tea and two idlis. If it is only 19 nP. or three annas, they cannot get 2 idlis and one cup of coffee or tea. They can have only one idli. Ninteen nP. is three annas. After a hard work of one hour's parade, we are giving them a grand sum of 19 nP. I think everyone must be ashamed of this. Instead of saying ' we would not give you anything; better get from your house ', we are giving them this 19 nP. In this three annas, after paying for coffee, the balance left is only half an anna. The Government can say that these boys should not take coffee or that they should take only water. The Government want to encourage the National Cadet Corps by giving the cadets the grand sum of 19 nP. I would request the Government to revise this rate. Let them not be stingy in the case of the growing children. They should be properly fed. What is the use of starting so many things, when they have no money? When the Government do not give them encouragement, what generally happens is that boys initially join and later on slowly go out. If at the beginning of the year there are 45 cadets, the figure at the end of the year will come to 30 or 32 only. The boys say that they are unable to do any work after the parade. Unless we give them something, it will be very difficult to encourage boys to join the National Cadet Corps.

The next point that I would like to mention is transport. I am a member of the fact-finding committee. I have visited a number of bus terminii. In Mambalam more shelters must be

provided. I am speaking of the Government Transport buses only. More shelters must be provided. We see there is a well and there is a pump. But the pump is not working. It used to be said of the famous City of Vellore that it is a city without a temple, a city without garrison, and a city without water. It is something like that. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : Temple without deity). Here we find that there is a bus terminus without shelter and without any public convenience. Even if there is a public convenience, there is no provision for water. It is not only here but in the Mint Street bus termines also we saw that the same state of affairs prevailed. There must be more shelters and public conveniences. Passengers have to wait there for hours together. If we go to Broadway, there again we find that the public conveniences are not kept clean. The reason given is that they have not got sufficient water. Where there is no water, what is the good of having public conveniences? I would request the Government to see that they provide more shelters and public conveniences. There must be provision for drinking water also for the passengers.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் துணை மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி மீனவர்களுக்கு 120 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதற்காக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். மீனவ சமூகம் நம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. பாரதியார் சொன்னதுபோல், தாழ்வுற்று, வறுமை மிஞ்சி, விடுதலை தவறி கெட்டுப் பாழ்பட்டு இருக்கும் சமூகம் இன்றைய நிலையில் இந்த மீனவ சமூகமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். சங்க இலக்கியங்களைப் படித்த எனக்கு இன்று இந்த மக்கள் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், உண்மையில் வேதனையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. சங்க காலத்தில் இவர்கள் உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருந்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது. அவர்கள் அப்பொழுது மாடமாளிகைகளிலும், கூடகோபுரங்களிலும், சிறப்புடன் வாழ்ந்ததாக நான் காண்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது, தங்கள் முற்றங்களில் பரப்பியிருந்த நெல்லைக் கொத்தவரும் பறவைகளை ஓட்டுவதற்கு மீனவப் பெண்கள் காதுகளில் அணிந்திருந்த நகைகளின் வைரக் கல்லை எடுத்து ஓட்டினர்களாம். இப்படி வாழ்ந்த மக்கள் இன்று காடர்கள்போல, வேடர்கள்போல வாழ்வதைக் காணச் சகிக்க முடியவில்லை. அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் செய்கிறது, செய்யவில்லையென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நைந்து, நொந்து இறந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கும் கடும் பசி கொண்ட யானைக்குக் கடுகளவு உணவு போடுவதுபோல் இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யும் உதவி. ஆகவே, மீனவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஏராளமான பணத்தை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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சென்னை நகரில் தென் பகுதியில் இருக்கிற குடிசை வாழ் மக்களுக்கு எல்லாம் மாடமாளிகைகள் கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு அவர்கள் வெகு விரைவிலே போக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காகக் கனம் கைத்தொழில், கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு நான் எனது நன்றி கலந்த வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால் செங்கல்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு, தஞ்சாவூர் போன்ற மாவட்டங்களில் இருக்கிற மக்கள் இன்று குடிக்கப் பருக்கையற்ற கூழ்கூட இல்லாமல் குடிசைகளில் வாடி வதங்குகிறார்கள். 620 மைல் நீளமுள்ள நமது கடற்கரை ஓரத்தில் 2-1/2 லட்சம் மீனவர்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். 2-1/2 லட்சம் மக்களுக்கு இன்று 120 வீடுகள் தான் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன் : அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுங்கள், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக இன்னும் அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கிக்கொடுங்கள் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பொதுப் பாதைகளிலிருந்து மீனவர்களின் குப்பங்களுக்குச் செல்வதற்குச் சரியான ரோடு அல்லது பாதை வசதி கிடையாது. பெண்கள் மீன் கூடைகளைத் தலையில் சுமந்துகொண்டு ஏழெட்டு மைல்கள் பாலைவனம் போன்ற மணலில் நடந்து கடந்து ரோடுகளுக்கு—கடைகளுக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டில் நான் பாதயாத்திரை சென்றபோது, இந்தப் பரிதாப நிலையைப் பார்த்து மனவருத்தமடைந்தேன். கோவளத்திலிருந்து மஹாபலிபுரம் போன போது, அங்கு அழகான தார் ரோடு போட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தேன். அதிலிருந்து கிராமங்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜனக் குடியிருப்புகளுக்கும் கிளை ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், மீனவர்கள் வாழும் இடங்களுக்கு அத்தகைய கிளை ரோடுகளே கிடையாது. வேண்டுமென்றே விடப்பட்டது போல் கூடத் தோன்றுகிறது. இதுபற்றி அதிகாரிகளுக்குப் பலமுறை எழுதியும் பலன் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது திருவான்மியூரிலிருந்து முட்டுக்காடு வரை ஒரு ரோடு போடுகிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்து மீனவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களுக்கும் உடனடியாகக் கிளை ரோடுகள் போட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். பாலைவனம் போன்ற மணல் காடுகளைத் தாண்டித்தான் மீனவப் பெண்கள் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நோயாளிகள்—கர்ப்ப ஸ்திரீகள் திடீரென்று வைத்தியசாலைக்கு வர வேண்டுமென்றால் மிகவும் சங்கடம். பரி என்ற ஓலைப் பெட்டியில் வைத்துத் தோளில் சுமந்துகொண்டு வர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி வருவதற்குள் பலவிடங்களிலும், பல சமயங்களிலும் ஆபத்துக்கள் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகின்றன. நாகரீகம் பெருத்து வரும் இந்நாளில் இந்த மீனவ சமூகம் இப்படிப்பட்ட பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் வாழ்வது என்பது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே, குப்பங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சாலைகளை உடனடியாக அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், வலை பின்னும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள்பற்றி நேற்று அமைச்சரவர்கள் பதிலளித்தார்கள். ஆண்கள்தான் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். பெண்கள் ஒன்றுமே சம்பாதிப்பதில்லை. ஆண்கள் கொண்டுவரும் மீனைப் பெண்கள் விற்றுவருகிறார்கள். ஆண்களுக்குக்கூட இதில் ஏறக்குறைய வருடத்தில் ஒரு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குத்தான் ஓரளவு வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. 14 அணா முதல் ஒரு ரூபாய் வரைதான் கிடைக்கும். ஆகவே, மீனவப் பெண்களுக்கும் வயதானவர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவுக் கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகள் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வலை பின்னுதல், நூல் நூற்றல், கயிறு முறுக்குதல், பரிமுடைதல் போன்ற தொழில்களை அக்கூட்டுறவுத் தொழிற்சாலையின் மூலம் மீனவர் செய்து உப-வருவாய் பெற்று நன்கு வாழ முடியும். அப்போது அவர்கள் பஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமும் இல்லாமல் சிறப்பாக வாழ்வார்கள். செங்கல்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு போன்ற வறுமை மிக்க மாவட்டங்களில் அரசாங்கம் இத்தகைய கூட்டுறவுத் தொழிற் சங்கங்களை மீனவர்களுக்கு அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, உள்நாட்டிலுள்ள நீர்நிலைகளை எல்லாம் மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்குக் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு லாபம் கிடைத்து வந்தது. இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாளில் அந்த உரிமைகூட அவர்களுக்குப் பறிபோகப் போகிறதோ அல்லது போய்விட்டதோ என்று தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி குத்தகை யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று பொதுவாக்கிவிட்டால், உள் நாட்டில் வாழும் மீனவ மக்கள் பெருத்த ஏமாற்றமடைவார்கள். அவர்கள் வறுமையில் வாடுவார்கள். நீர்நிலைகளை நம்பி வாழவே பிறந்துள்ள மீனவர்களுக்குத்தான் அவற்றில் மீன் பிடிக்கும் உரிமை இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த இயற்கை மாறக் கூடாது. ஆகையால், நீர்நிலைகளில் மீன் பிடிப்பதை மீனவர்களுக்கு விடுவதுதான் முறையானது. அப்படிச் செய்தால், அவர்கள் நல்லபடி வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்வதாகும். ஆகவே, கண்டிப்பாக அந்தக் குத்தகையை மீனவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பிறகு, இந்த மீன் இலாகாவில், அதாவது "பிஷரீஸ் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்ட்" டில் மீனவ குலத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மிக மிகக் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மீனவ சமூகத்தவர்கள் இந்த இலாகாவில் இருந்தால், தங்கள் ஜாதி ஓங்க வேண்டும், தங்கள் சமுதாயம் நல்ல முறையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு நன்கு வேலை செய்வார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த இலாகாவில் ப்யூன், அட்டெண்டர், க்ளார்க் போன்ற வேலைகளில்தான் மீனவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும், மிக மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் துறையில் உள்ள அதிகாரிகள் பொது நலத்தொண்டு மனப்பான்மை உள்ளவர்களாகவிருந்து, பிற்பட்டுக் கிடக்கும் மீனவ மக்களுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்யத்தான் நாம் இருக்கிறோம் என்ற

23rd March 1960] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

மனப்பான்மையுடன் வேலே செய்வார்களானுல், இந்த மீனவ சமுதாய மக்களின் நிலேயை, அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்த முடியும். ஏதோ மற்ற அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் போன்று "நாமும் இந்த இலாகாவில் வேலே பார்க்கிறேம், சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறேம்" என்ற எண்ணத்தில் அவர்கள் இருக்கக் கூடாது. அந்த நிலேயில் இருந்தால், அவர் களால் மீனவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பயனும் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் பொது நல ஊழியர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக்கூடிய மனப்பான்மையுள்ளவர் களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். மீனவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற் குப் பாடுபடக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரண மனப்பான்மையுள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால், அவர்கள் அந்த இலாகாவிற்குத் தகுதியில்லே. அந்த இலாகாவில் குறைந்த பட்சம் மீனேப்பற்றித் தெரிந்தவர்களாகவாவது இருக்க வேண்டும் மீனேத் தொடக்கூட மனமில்லாதவர்களே அந்த இலாகாவில் உத்யோகம் வகிக்கச் செய்வதில் பிரயோசனம் இல்லே. ஆகவே, மீனவர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் தொண்டு செய்யக்கூடிய மனம் படைத்தவர்களாக உள்ளவர்களேத்தான் இந்த இலாகாவில் உத்யோகத்தில் அமர்த்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தகுதியுள்ள மீனவர்கள் பெருத்த அளவில் அந்த இலாகாவில் உத்யோகம் வகிக்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். 11-20 a.m.

கடலிலிருந்து கொண்டுவரப்படுகிற மீன்களேக் கடை களுக்குக் கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வண்டி வசதிகள் இல்லே. இவ்வளவு பெரிய சென்னே ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒன்பது மீன் வண்டிகள் தான் விடப்படுகின்றன. அவைகளும் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் நடைபெறவில்லே. ஏதோ சில தனிப்பட்டவர்களுடைய சார்பில் அவைகள் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. காரணம் அதில் தகுந்த லாபம் கிடைக்கவில்லே. மீன்கள் வண்டியில் போக வேண்டு மானுல், கடைக்கு 14 அணு முதற்கொண்டு ஒரு ரூபாய் வரை யில் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனுல் பெண் களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய லாபமோ ஒரு நாளேக்கு 1-1/2 அல்லது $1\frac{1}{4}$ ரூபாய் தான். இதிலே வண்டிக்கு என்று ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்தால், பாக்கி இருக்கக்கூடிய எட்டணுவில் அவர் களால் காலம் கழிக்க முடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே, அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் முன்னேற்றமடையும் வரையி லாவது அவர்களுடைய வண்டிச் செலவில் பாதியையாவது அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான், அவர்களால் கடலி லிருந்து வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கடைக்கு மீன்களேக் கொண்டுபோக முடியும்.

அதோடு சென்னேயில் தென் பகுதியிலும் கடலூர் வரையில் பக்கிங்காம் கால்வாய் ஓடுகிறது. அது சென்னேயில் வட பகுதி யிலும் இருக்கிறது. இதனுல் யாருக்கும் பெருத்த நன்மை இல்லே. சில இடங்களில் அதனுல் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக அசௌகர்யம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எந்த விதத்திலும் அதனுல்

பயன் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது என்றுதான் எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. இப்பொழுது லாரிகள், பஸ்கள் அதிகமாக ஓடிக்கொண்டிருப்பதால், அந்தக் கால்வாய் பயனில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. ஆனால் மீனவர்களுக்கு அந்தக் கால்வாய் பெருத்த தடையாக இருக்கிறது.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But, I think he has wasted his time yesterday during the general discussion on the Budget on some other items and now he is devoting all the time, when we consider the Supplementary Demands, to some very useful things connected with the main Budget.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மீனவர்கள் அந்தக் கால்வாயைக் கடந்து கடைகளுக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சுமார் 100 மைல் வரையில் கிட்டத் தட்ட 80 அல்லது 90 குப்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் குப்பங்களிலிருந்து மீன் கூடைகளைத் தூக்கிக்கொண்டு இக் கால்வாயைக் கடந்து போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப் போவது பெண்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நீரில் இறங்கி உடலும் உடையும் நனைந்து போக வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை மகா மோசமாகி விடுகிறது. மேலும், அக்கால்வாய்க்குக் கீழ்ப் பகுதியில் வாழும் மக்கள் மேல் பகுதியில் போக வர இது குறுக்கில் பெருந் தடையாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்காகப் பல இடங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு வசதியாகப் பாலங்களைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் பல தடவை எழுதியும் இன்னும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு குப்பங்களுக்கு ஒரு பாலமாவது கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடையாறு முதற்கொண்டு சதுரங்கப்பட்டணம் வரையில் ஐந்து அல்லது ஆறு மைல்களுக்கு ஒரு பாலமாவது கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிக் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால், மீனவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் போக வர வசதியாக இருக்கும். கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாக அடையாற்றுக்கும் பலகை வாராவதிக்கும் இடையில் ஒரு பாலம் இருந்தது. அங்கு புதிய பாலம் கட்டியதால், அந்தப் பலகைப் பாலத்தை பி. டபிள்யூ. டீ-க்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். பனையூர் என்னும் இடத்தில் ஒரு பாலம் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. அங்கு அந்தப் பாலத்தை நிறுவுவதாக இருந்தது. இதுவரையில் அது நடைபெறாமல் கால தாமதம் ஆகிறது. உடனடியாகச் சிறு பாலங்களாவது (Foot bridges) கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not have anything here in the Note relating to Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure about what the hon. Member is speaking. The hon. Member should confine his remarks to the items contained in the Supplementary Demands and not refer to other items.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Yes, Sir.

23rd March 1960] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

ஆகவே, மீனவர்களுக்கு என்று 120 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லுவதோடு அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் பிற வசதிகளும் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் பணம் அவைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I would like to make some general comments on the Supplementary Demand. Even in the Introductory Memorandum we find it stated in the heading itself, 'Introductory Memorandum to the Third Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants'. This is the third Supplementary Demand. The other two Supplementary Demands for this year were presented in September and December 1959. In March 1960, we have this third Supplementary Demand. I do not think even the Constitution would contemplate—I am not saying that it is against the Constitution—the presentation of three such Supplementary Demands for a year. At this rate, we may have five, six and more such Supplementary Demands also. Nobody could prevent it. I want the House to look into the matter. It is the approach that we have to consider now. We will have to find out whether it is absolutely necessary for coming before the House in this manner with Supplementary Demands a number of times. We will have to consider whether in respect of the various sums and items, proper accounts had been received from the District Collectors and other officers. Really, only after getting the proper figures, this Supplementary Demand should be moved here.

Now, I shall make a mention of one or two matters. Let me take the Harijan Welfare Department. I am interested in the welfare of the Harijans. I am not against them and I am in favour of them. When we go through the figures and the remarks given in respect of some of the items of expenditure relating to the Harijan Welfare Department to the Public Accounts Committee, we will find that it affords an interesting reading. In that Committee, we come across amounts that are asked for and amounts that are spent actually and the savings that are made. The supplementary Grant obtained under a particular head was Rs. 8,12,000; out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,700 was given up in the revised estimate at the time of submission of proposal for final modification of funds. The final grant under this head worked out to Rs. 8,10,300. The actual expenditure was Rs. 5,72,555 and there was a saving of Rs. 2,37,745. Matters were going on in that fashion and that was brought to the notice of the Director of Harijan Welfare. He said that he was taking action against the District Welfare Officers responsible for the default. A number of questions were put in the Committee to him. So far as this Department is concerned, the actual demand, the actual expenditure and the saving are not properly determined. We find the Director complaining against the District Welfare Officers, the District Welfare Officers in their turn complaining against the

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Collectors, the Collectors in their turn complaining against the Revenue Divisional Officers and they in their turn complaining against the officers subordinate to them. Like this, the matter is referred to the officers in the lowest rung of the official ladder. Two or three such instances were brought to the notice of the Committee by the Accountant-General and we were told that the Director was taking action against the District Welfare Officers. A thorough examination of the working of the whole department seems to be absolutely necessary. We also came across misclassification of accounts. For example, accounts relating to grant of scholarships have been shown under some other head. viz., 'Removal of Untouchability' or so. Steps should be taken to rectify these defects. There must either be a concurrent audit or there should be some more officers to look into accounting. Or, the District Welfare Officers should be pulled up, if necessary. The whole thing should be carefully enquired into and examined. Unfortunately, this sort of thing has been going on for some time. Therefore, when we find that there is a supplementary estimate for this Department, we must be careful about it. Even in the matter of providing financial help for the purchase of bulls, it was better if the beneficiaries were consulted. This was not done. They granted Rs. 250 for this purpose. But later when they found that it was not sufficient, the person concerned was put to difficulty and suffering.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair).

11-30 a.m. It is in that way that it goes on. It was brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee and, therefore, it is necessary that the Ministers themselves should go into it and frame a proper plan whereby the Director of Harijan Welfare will ask only for such amounts as are really necessary for him, and proper action will be taken against the district officers if anything goes wrong. This item having occupied a large portion of the Budget, I am drawing the Government's attention to it.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது நம் முன்னே கொண்டுவந்து வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிற துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கையைப்பற்றிச் சில சொற்கள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1959–60 வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சென்ற ஆண்டு மார்ச்சு மாதத்தில் நமக்குக் கொடுத்த பிற்பாடு துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கை செப்டம்பரில் இந்தச் சபைக்கு வந்தபோது, நான் அதில் இருந்த இரண்டொரு குறைகளைத் தெரிவித்தேன். சிறப்பாக ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபித்தேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ரசா கான் அவர்களும் ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் லட்சுமணசாமி முதலியாரும் ஆட்சே பித்தார். போலீஸ் நூற்றாண்டு விழாவிற்கு என்று திடீரென்று துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கைத் திட்டத்தில் ஒரு லட்சத்துப் பதினேழாயிரம் ரூபாய் கோரப்பட்டிருந்கது. இதை அகற்கு முன்பாகவே வந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலேயே கோரியிருக்

23rd March 1960] [Dr. A. Chidambaranathan]

கலாம் என்று நான் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அதற்கு நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதில் கூறியபோது குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், "மார்ச் 31-ந் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பட்ஜெட்டிலே கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. காரணம் இந்தத் திட்டம் டிசம்பர் மாத இறுதிக்குள்ளாகவே தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆகவே, அதற்குள் இந்த நூற்றாண்டு விழாவைப்பற்றிய விவரங்கள் எல்லாம் தெளிவாகத் தெரிய வில்லை. அதனால்தான் நாங்கள் காத்திருந்து இப்போது துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கையில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம்" என்று. முக்கிய மாக "அப்போது விவரம் தெரியவில்லை" என்று சொல்லி முழு விவரங்களும் தெரிந்த பிற்பாடு இப்போது கோரியிருக்கிறோம் என்றார்கள் என்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். விவரங் கள் கிடைத்த பிற்பாடு கோரப்பட்ட தொகை ஒரு லட்சத்துப் பதினேழாயிரம் ரூபாய். ஆனால், இப்போது "அதற்கான செலவுத் தொகை 3,54,000 ரூபாய். ஆகவே, 2,37,000 ரூபாய் அதிகமாக ஆகிறது" என்று இந்தத் துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கை யில் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முதல் திட்டத்தைவிட இது 200 சத வீதம் அதிகமான தொகை என்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். முதலிலேயே திட்டம் ஒழுங்காகத் திட்டப்பட்டிருக்குமானால், இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை வந்திருக்காது என்று சொல்ல விரும்பு கிறேன்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அதிகப்படியான செலவுகளைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. முதலில் சமர்ப்பித்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே விவரம் சரியாகத் தெரியாததனால் பணம் கோரப்படவில்லை என்று சொல்லி துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கையில் ஒரு லட்சம் சொச்சம் கோரி, இன்றைக்குச் செலவு 3 லட்சத்திற்கும் அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது. ஆகவே அதிகமாகச் செலவான இரண்டு லட்சம் சொச்சம் ரூபாயையும் இந்தச் சபை அங்கிகாரம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கோருவதால், வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவரப்படும் போது, சரியான முறையில் தயாரிக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்பது தெளிவாகிறது. இம்முறையை ஆட்சேபிக்கிறேன். செலவு இவ்வளவுதான் ஆகும் என்று தெளிவாகத் தெரியாது போனாலும் அறிகுறியாகவாவது (token) 100 ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று கோரியிருக்க வேண்டும்.

இனி, கல்வி என்ற தலைப்பிலே ஒரு லட்சத்து முப்பத்து மூன்றாயிரம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக ஆசிரியப் பயிற்சிக்காகக் கோரப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். திரு. ஸ்ரீனிவாச வரதன் அவர்கள் ஆசிரியப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் ஆசிரியராக, தலைவராக துணைக் கண்காணிப்பாளர்களை நியமிப்பதுபற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டு ஆட்சேபித்தார். டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக வருகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஆசிரியப் பயிற்சி பெற்றே வருகிறார்கள். ஆசிரியப் பயிற்சி பெறாதவர்கள் அப்படி வருவது கிடையாது. இந்தப் பயிற்சி உடையவர்கள் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளிலும் ஆசிரியராக இருப்பதற்குத் தகுதியுடையவர்கள். ஆகையால், அப்படி நியமிப்பது தவறு என்று நான் கருத வில்லை. அதை எதிர்க்கவும் இல்லை. நான் அதற்காக அதிகத் தொகை கோரியிருப்பதையும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த அதிகத்

தொகையினுல் 6 வயது முதல் 11 வயது வரையில் கட்டாயக் கல்வி போதிப்பதற்காகத் திட்டம் வகுத்திருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

இன்னென்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மருத்துவம் (Medical) என்ற தலைப்பிலே " Hospitals and Dispensaries " என்ற பகுதி யில். " Diet charge " என்ற பகுதி வருகிறது, மருத்துவ மனைகளிலுள்ள நோயாளிகளுக்கு உணவு அளிப்பதற்காக என்று முன்பு பதினேழு லட்சத்து எண்பதினுயிரம் ரூபாய் கோரப்பட்டிருந்தது. இப்போது மூன்று லட்சத்து ஐம்பத்தி நான்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக வேண்டு மென்றும், அதிலே ஒரு லட்சத்து எழுபதாயிரம் ரூபாய் உணவு தானியங்களுடைய சாப்பாட்டு வகைகளுடைய விலைவாசி உயர்ந்துவிட்டதின் காரணமாகத் தேவை என்றும் கோரப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ஒன்றைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுகிறது. இம் மாதிரி நாற்றுக்குப் பத்து மடங்கு மேலே உணவுப் பொருள் களின் விலைவாசி உயர்ந்துவிட்டது என்பதை அரசாங்கமே ஒப்புக்கொள்கிற காரணத்தினுல், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள். இவர்களுடைய பஞ்சப்படியை உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்துகிறது. இன்னெரு செய்தியையும் இதை யொட்டிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

சிறை (Jail) என்ற பகுதியிலும் உணவு வகைக்காக (Diet charges) என்ற இடத்தில் 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கோரப் பட்டிருந்தது. இப்போது புதிதாக ரூ. 5 லட்சம், உணவு தான்ய விலைகள் கூடியிருப்பதன் காரணமாகத் தேவைப்படுகிறது என்று கோரியிருக்கிருர்கள். வேறு காரணம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. "அதிகமாகக் கைதிகள் வந்தார்கள், அதனுல் அவர்களைப் பாது காக்க அதிகச் செலவு ஆயிற்று" என்று சொல்லப்படவில்லை. (The excess is a sequel to rise in prices of ration articles.) இம்மாதிரி 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து, இன்றைய தினம் உணவுப் பண்டங்களின் விலைவாசிக் கூடுதலினுல், 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக வேண்டி யிருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கமே ஒப்புக்கொள்கிற காரணத் தினுல், உணவு விலை கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு மேல் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் நன்ருக உணர்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே, கெஜட் பதிவு இல்லாத எளிய வேலைக் காரர்கள், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் இவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பஞ்சப்படியைக் கூட்டித்தர வேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கமே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளும் என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

Sri K. T. KOSALRAM: டெபுடி சேர்மென் அவர்களே, இந்தத் துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கையில் எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் பேசிய ஹரிஜன இலாகாவைப் பற்றி ஓரிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியது மிக முக்கியமானது என்பதற்காக இதில் பேச ஆசைப்பட்டேன்.

23rd March 1960] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்களும், குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்களும் நாட்டில் எல்லோருடனும் சமமாக வாழக்கூடிய நிலையைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும் என்பது இந்தத் தேசத்தின் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதுவே நம் எல்லோருடைய கொள்கையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கொள்கையை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும், மகாத்மா காந்தி அடிகளுடைய லட்சியத்தை, அவர் சொன்னதை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் ஆசைப்படுகிறது. அதற்காகத் திட்டவட்டமாக மானியம் கோரப்படுகிறது. அதை எந்த அங்கத்தினரும் எதிர்க்க மாட்டார்கள் என்பது என் நம்பிக்கை. நண்பர் திரு. பால சுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் கூட "மனப்பூர்வமாக இதை ஆதரிச்கின்றேன்" என்று சொல்வதிலிருந்து அதை யாரும் எதிர்க்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் ஒன்று. ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற வேண்டும் என்பது சரி. அதற்காக, ஹரிஜனங்கள் பெயரால் பணத்தை ஊதாரித்தனமாகச் செலவு செய்வது என்ற நிலை இருக்கக் கூடாது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் எல்லா வகையிலும் முன்னேற வேண்டும், உத்தியோகத் துறையில் மட்டும் 11-40 a.m. அல்ல, வியாபாரத் துறையிலும் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். ஆனால், இந்த இலாகாவுக்குக் கோரப்படுகிற மான்யம் செலவழிக்கப் படுவதில்லை. அப்படிச் செலவிடப்பட்டாலும், அதற்குக் கணக்கு இருக்கிறதா என்றால், அப்படியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கு முடியவில்லை என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. பால சுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த இலாகாவின் உத்தரவுகள் சரிவர நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றனவா என்று பார்த்தால், அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து போடுகிற உத்தரவு கலெக்டர் ஆபீஸில் எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால், அங்கு அதற்கு மரியாதையே கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்தினர் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவராமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அந்த இலாகா அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இங்கு இப்பொழுது இல்லை. ஆகவே சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இதை அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனுக்காகப் பணம் செலவு செய்யும்போது, அதற்காக ஏராளமான பணம் கொடுக்கும் போது, அதற்காகப் போட்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளிடம் முழு அதிகாரத்தையும், முழுப் பொறுப்பையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் டைரக்டர் கலெக்டருக்கு ஒரு டீ.ஓ. எழுதினால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த மரியாதை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு அந்த இலாகா இயங்குகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே, அதற்கு ஒரு போர்டு மெம்பர் அந்தஸ்து உள்ள ஒருவரை ஆபீஸராகப் போடலாம். அந்த இலாகாவிற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் சரியாகச் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டதா என்று கண்காணிக்கும் பொறுப்பு கலெக்டருடையது. ஆனால், நண்பர் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல், பப்ளிக் அக்கவுண்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது, அதற்குக் கலெக்டர்தான் "ரெஸ்பான்ஸிபிள்" என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் டைரக்டர் பரிசீலனை செய்து

கொண்டிருக்கிறூர், அவர் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார் என்றுதான் சொல்கிறூர்களே தவிர, கலெக்டரைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமே சொல்வது இல்லை. கலெக்டர் இதற்குப் பொறுப்பல்ல என்று இதிலிருந்தே தெரிகிறது. அதில் ஏதோ ஒரு தவறு இருக்கிறது. பணம் செலவு செய்யப் படுகிறது, ஆனல் சரியான கணக்கு இல்லை. அரசாங்கம் நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு கொடுக்கும் பணம், அரசியல் சட்ட விதிகளை நிறைவேற்றக் கொடுக்கும் பணம், எவ்வளவு அள்ளிக் கொடுக் கப்பட்டபோதிலும், அது சரியானபடி செலவு செய்யப் படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே, எங்கேயோ தவறு இருக்கிறது. அது நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தில் இருக்கிற தவருகும். நிர்வாக இயந் திரம் சரியானபடி செயல்படவில்லை. எந்தப் பணத்திற்கும் சரியானபடி கணக்கு வைத்திருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். சிலவிடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பணம் சூறையாடப்படுகிறது என்று கூடச் சொல்வேன். யாரோ அந்தப் பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறூர்கள். ஆகவே, கலெக்டரே இந்தப் பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்யவும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய கணக்குகளை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவும். அதில் ஏதாவது தவறு ஏற்பட்டால், அதற்குக் கலெக்டர்தான் பொறுப்பாளி என்றும் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். நல்லபடி யாக இந்த இலாகாவை நடத்தத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக் கப்படவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து, சமுதாயத்தில் அந்த வகுப்பு, இந்த வகுப்பு என்று இருப்பதைக் கூடுமான வரையில் குறைக்க வேண்டும். இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை எவ்வளவுக் கெவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு அரசாங்க இயந்திரம் சரியானபடி செயல்படுத்தப் படவேண்டும். அதற்கு நல்ல திட்டங்களை வகுக்க வேண்டும். ஆங்காங்கு கணக்குகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய அக்கவுண்ட்ஸ் ஆபீஸர்களை வைக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன் வெல்பேர் ஆபீஸர்கள் இருக்கிறூர்கள். அவர்கள் தலைமை ஆபீசுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்குள்ள நிலைமை என்ன என்பதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத நிலைதான் இன்று இருக்கிறது. இது மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பேஸிக் டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்ஸ் வேண்டு மென்ற கோரிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் சிதம்பரநாதன் அவர்கள் அதை வரவேற்றூர்கள். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 2,000 ஆசிரி யர்கள் டிரெயினிங் முடித்துவிட்டு, மூன்று அண்டு காலமாகத் தெருவும் திண்ணையுமாக, தூக்குப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு சாகக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறூர்கள். அடுத்த வருடம் 3,500-ஆய் விடுவார்கள் அவர்கள். இதுபற்றி இந்தச் சபையிலோ அல்லது அந்தச் சபையிலோ அல்லது அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடமோ கேட்டால், சரியான பதில் வருவதில்லை. அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவில் உள்ளவர்கள் அங்கங்கே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறூர் கள். இவர்கள் ஜில்லா தான் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பார்களோ,

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தெரியாது. அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வேலை கொடுத்துவிட்டுப் பின்னர் இந்த ஸ்கூல்களைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கலாம். படித்து விட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் அலைகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க இன்னொரு புறத்தில் டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்ஸ் திறப்பது என்று சொல்வது கேலிக்கூத்தே தவிர, வேறொன்றுமில்லை. குறிப்பிட்ட காரியத்திற்காகப் படித்தவர்கள், அப்படிப் படித்த ஆசிரியர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இராச்சியத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு தேவையோ, அவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். வேண்டுமானால், கணக்குப் போட்டுப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே, இந்தப் பணம் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்வேன். அதே சமயத்தில், படித்தவர்களைப் பட்டினி போடுகிறீர்கள் என்பதையும் நான் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதுபற்றிய பர்டிகுலர்ஸ்—ஐத் தலைமைக் காரியாலயத்திலிருந்து கேட்டு இங்கு சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விவசாயத்திற்காக இந்தத் துணை மான்யத்தில் பணம் கேட்டிருப்பதை வரவேற்கிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில், மத்திய சர்க்கார் மோட்டார் பம்ப்ஸ், என்ஜின்கள், விவசாயக் கருவிகள் இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிலுக்கும் வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரியைப் போட்டிருக்க வேண்டாமென்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும், ஒரு டார்கெட் "பிக்ஸ்" செய்து அதை அடைய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஹார்ஸ் பவர் உள்ள மோட்டாரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு விவசாயி தண்ணீர் இறைப்பானானால், அதற்காக மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 50, 60 ரூபாய் வரை டீஸல் ஆயிலுக்காகச் செலவு செய்ய அவனால் முடியுமா? ஆகவே, விவசாயிகளுக்கு இதற்கு என்று, அவர்கள் மனம் உடைந்து போகாமல் இருப்பதற்காக, ஸப்ஸிடி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படி ஸப்ஸிடி என்றாவது கொடுத்து, விவசாயிகளை ஊக்குவிப்பதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the very useful comments which they have offered on the supplementary statement of expenditure presented to the House. I may divide the criticisms into three heads. One is general criticism that the Supplementary Demands are inordinately large. The second is that in particular instances they should have anticipated and provided for in the original Budget. The third is general comments on the nature of the administration of the several departments.

So far as the first head of criticism is concerned, I venture to submit that we have to revise our views with regard to the principles relating to the presentation of supplementary statement of expenditure. All the principles that we are now enunciating are based on the financial administration in a state of affairs in which

there was no plan. They related to those days when the annual expenditure was calculated, revenues were gathered and practically the whole thing was looked upon as a matter to be completed within the year of account.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

11-50 a.m. But we have a planned economy and we want to complete a number of schemes within the course of the stated period of the Second Plan, namely, five years. When that is the case and when we want to see that the targets of the Plan are achieved, it is inevitable that a number of supplementary estimates will arise in the course of the Plan period. For instance, I can point out a number of items in respect of which we have to come with Supplementary Demands and this is occasioned by reason of our being able to fulfil and even go beyond the targets fixed in the Second Plan.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to industries. Everyone of the items referred to under the head of small-scale industries has been prepared during the course of the year and if he had waited after the presentation of the Budget in 1960-61, he would have found that the execution of these small-scale industries would have had to wait for six to eight months this year. I may also mention, in this connection, that the amount of money that we are spending under the head of small-scale industries is in excess of what the Government of India have provided for. As against a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores allotted by the Government of India under the head of small-scale industries for the Second Plan period, we will be spending as much as Rs. 4.4 crores in respect of these schemes. As and when these schemes get ready, Government prepare the necessary estimates and then provide for funds in the supplementary estimates. Otherwise, there would be delay. If it is said that the normal budgetary procedure should be followed and that only schemes provided for in the annual Budget should be taken up, these schemes would be delayed and they will have to wait till the next Budget is presented in the next financial year. They will have to be kept pending till the next financial year, and then provided for in the Budget of the next financial year. Such a procedure would not be very conducive to the rapid development of the State. Therefore, I submit that there is nothing inherently wrong in these supplementary estimates relating to developmental activities being quite often of a sizable nature because the purposes for which they are brought are quite justifiable when viewed in relation to the development of the State and the people. Therefore, I have no doubt that Members would not insist on some of these things being kept waiting till the next Budget period. Nor should we give up these schemes saying that they have not been provided for in the last Budget presented.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan said that the sum of Rs. 4.32 lakhs which had been provided for for the Southern Regional Higher Technological Institute should be properly accounted for

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and that it should be clearly stated as to how much money would be made available by the Government of India and how much by the State Government. I desire to submit to this House that the Government of India have been addressed in the matter for a grant in respect of this and that their reply is awaited. Probably when we get their reply, we will provide for it in the next statement.

Then, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan complimented the Madras Government on their participation in the World Agricultural Fair. I am sure hon. Members will share his appreciation. Government do feel that not only have they been able to get the appreciation of hon. Members and the appreciation of the people who attended the exhibition but they have been able to educate the rest of India with regard to the progress which this State has made in various fields connected with agriculture. The amount of statistical information we gave in the World Agricultural Fair showed how we had advanced far ahead of other States in the matter of irrigation, manuring, organising co-operative credit and raising the average food crop per acre.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan said that the Hon. the Minister for Finance gave some evasive answers with regard to the time-limit within which the State Pay Commission should submit its Report. He also mentioned that in all such cases usually the terms of reference included within it the time-limit within which the Report should be submitted. I am afraid his information is not correct. These bodies, particularly the Pay Commissions, are regarded as quasi-judicial bodies. In all such cases we do not fix a time-limit. Even in regard to the Second Pay Commission appointed by the Government of India, I don't think any time-limit was fixed within which the Pay Commission was to submit its Report. We should neither unduly hurry the Commission to expedite its work nor should we allow it to take its own time. These expressions in bodies like the Legislature will always be taken note of by responsible members of the Commission and those appointed for the purpose and I am quite sure they would submit their Report as early as possible. But I say only this, viz., that Government have not made any mistake. Government do not usually fix any time-limit in such cases.

I am glad that the stock verification we have introduced has been welcomed. There has been some amount of criticism about the stock position in various departments in the Public Accounts Committee and Government have now taken effective steps to see that there is physical verification of the stocks and that the stocks tally with the financial accounts in the respective departments.

The clearing of beggars in Madras City is not a simple problem. Unless the general standard of living of the people increases, it may not be possible to solve the question completely. However, adequate steps are being taken to remove these beggars from the city, particularly the diseased beggars, so that their diseases may not spread to others.

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So far as the Parambikulam Project is concerned, I am glad that the hon. Member has said that he would not ask for further information on this subject. This matter is in a very delicate stage of negotiation. I may tell hon. Members that Government are keenly interested in this project and we have every hope that the neighbouring State would co-operate for the mutual benefit of both the States.

Housing for the Police is another matter of great concern to us and it cannot be denied that there are difficulties with regard to procurement of land, supply of iron and steel and other materials required for construction work. I must admit that the work has been delayed somewhat owing to lack of very necessary and essential commodities.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to State Transport. Under this head, we have asked for supplementary grant for 134 additional buses. Actually in the year 1959-60 we have put in 116 new buses. I may also draw the attention of the hon. Member to the note which I have circulated to this House as well as the other House wherein we have pointed out that the number of over-aged buses which stood at 160 to 170 in 1956-57 has been reduced to 20 in 1959-60. Actually by the end of March 1960, there will be no over-aged bus at all. I am quite sure hereafter the department will be able to carry out the annual programme of replacement which it has undertaken. It has taken three years to clear all the backlog of arrears in this department.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to expenditure incurred by the City Improvement Trust. The City Improvement Trust is following a policy of providing houses for low-income groups and middle classes. There are two views with regard to the manner in which these houses should be built. There is one opinion that we should only build flats and should not build houses. Now even if we build flats, we cannot save much of land as the hon Member or the average person may imagine, because the amount of land which we will have to provide is dependent upon the number of people who live in an area and it is not automatically halved if another storey is put up. For instance, on one acre we can put up
12 noon. 25 small houses or now under the City Improvement Trust scheme, we can put up ten small houess. We cannot put up twenty houses with another floor in the same area because under the Town-planning Schemes, we will have to provide larger open space around for the larger number of people who will occupy the houses. Even the experts are not very clear whether we could save very much by increasing the number of floors. But I do agree that there is a case for putting up one floor extra in all those areas. The new scheme will be based on that information which we have now got and probably the new schemes which we are taking up during the current year itself have provided for building flats for rental housing schemes.

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The removal of slums has been an eternal subject of discussion. I am afraid there is no informed public opinion on this matter in this State and in other States. Very often people express deep sympathy for the slum-dwellers and say that they should not be uprooted from the place where they are living and that amenities should be provided for them in their respective locations. According to well-known standards of hygiene and town-planning, it is impossible to have more than 25 families on one acre if there is only one floor and thirty to thirty-five families on one acre if there are two floors. In the slums in Madras City the average occupation is fifty families minimum and nearly two hundred families maximum, with the result that even if you provide all the amenities like sewage, water, electricity, etc.,—you may even provide television—the place would be absolutely unhygienic and insanitary. The concentration of population in slums has got to be cleared and without clearing this concentration, it will be impossible to improve the slums. The Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that if any reasonable scheme of slum improvement should be undertaken, a certain amount of distasteful odium has got to be faced and that the people have got to be removed from concentrated and highly over-populated slums to areas where they will have sufficient open space around them. The minimum that is sequired for an open plot for a dweller's family would be somewhere about 1,000 square feet and unless we provide for that, it will not be deemed to be a slum improvement or slum clearance scheme. I earnestly appeal to all leaders of public opinion in this matter to see that people do co-operate with the Government in developing the new areas with proper sanitary and hygienic conditions.

As regards the Kanniyappa Nagar, the same difficulty has arisen. It is not only in Kanniyappa Nagar but in every slum whenever the surplus population is sought to be taken out of the slum and rehabilitated in another place, the leaders of either the community or the locality come and oppose any such move and insist on all the two hundred families living on the same one acre of land. I am quite sure that they will appreciate the difficuity of having to provide for two hundred families on one acre because it is money wasted and it will not be possible for us to do anything by way of slum improvement unless they co-operate with the Government.

The hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan dealt with certain aspects of education as well as the preparation of electoral rolls. He said that the preparation of electoral rolls was unsatisfactory. Of course, we have also a small share in the responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in which the electoral rolls are found, in respect of the Graduates' Constituency as well as the Teachers' Constituency. Generally, in other countries people and organisations take a great deal of pain in verifying the preliminary electoral rolls and seeing that the men who should be included are included in the electoral rolls and that the names which should be omitted are cut out. But ours is a vast country and we cannot achieve

that level of perfection so quickly. But every effort should be made by organisations like the teachers' organisation as well as other political organisations, to see that the electoral rolls are properly checked. Government also realise their responsibility in the matter. I can assure the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan that the Government would endeavour to see that electoral rolls are properly prepared.

With regard to training schools, some two opinions were expressed here. One was by the hon. Member Sri Kosalram that there were a large number of trained teachers without employment while further expenditure was sought to be incurred for training teachers. I could not really understand how this situation would exist. But I was informed by the hon. Member Sri Natarajan that the teachers in one area did not want to go to another area because the remuneration was not attractive, that there was an overall shortage of trained teachers and that this training was, therefore, much more necessary.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : For further expansion of elementary education, we require more teachers. That is the reason why most of the training schools are opened. That is what I think. In the Third Five-Year Plan, you want to rope in children between six and eleven years of age.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : In Tirunelveli about 2,000 people are prepared to go to any district.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Evidently, the hon. Member is a little bit out of touch with Tirunelveli district now. The position has considerably improved. There was a certain amount of unemployment amongst trained teachers. We have absorbed many of them in Kanyakumari district now and I may assure the hon. Member that there would be demand for more teachers even in his own district next year.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு அங்குள்ள விவரம் சரியாகத் தெரிய வில்லை என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். நான் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் தான் இருக்கிறேன். அந்த ஜில்லாவை விட்டுவிட்டு வேறு எங்கும் போகவில்லை. அந்த ஊரை விட்டுவிட்டு எங்கும் போகவில்லை. அங்குள்ள நிலைமை எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நான் அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அங்குள்ள நிலை மையை நான் நன்றாக உணர்ந்துகொண்டுதானிருக்கிறேன். வேண்டுமானால், திட்டவட்டமாகப் புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைப்பற்றித் தகவல் கொடுக்க என்னால் முடியும். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான, ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஆசிரியர்கள் அங்கு இப்பொழுதும் வேலையில்லாமல்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். புள்ளி விவரங்கள் வேண்டுமானால், கொடுக்கவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன் என்பதை மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்பு கிறேன்.

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* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the hon. Member would do well to pass on the information to the Education Minister so that he may take appropriate action.

Then, there are a number of comments on the need for ample grants for increasing the allowance given to members of the National Cadet Corps. Particularly the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan said that they were paid only 19 nP., which was not enough. These are things which the Government will take note of when reviewing the position.

With regard to the fishermen, I wish to submit that the Government are doing their utmost to see that the level and the standard of living of the fishermen, the Harijans and other backward communities are raised as quickly as possible.

We have now provided a number of co-operative societies. Special schemes for roads have been taken up particularly to see that the fishermen are able to market their catch, and so on. It may be that we have not reached the level of satisfactory service which the hon. Member Vidwan T. Muthukannappan expects from the Government. The Government have not so far stated that they have achieved all that they had set for themselves and that there is nothing more to be done or that there is no further scope for improvement in these things. The Government will take due note of his suggestions and will do their utmost to help. 12–10 p.m.

In regard to the Harijan Welfare Department, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the Public Accounts Committee Report and said that the working of the department had got to be scrutinised and that something should be done to see that the amounts were properly spent and also that surrenders were avoided. I am sure the Government will take note of his very valuable suggestions and pay attention to them. So far as the Supplementary Demand is concerned, I wish to state that this is only for the purpose of passing on the grant which we have received from the Government of India. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : The State administers it.) The amount is received from the Government of India which should be disbursed to the students and scholars. It is in that respect that the State has undertaken the responsibility for proper administration, and I am quite sure that it will be done.

With regard to the remarks made by the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan, I wish to tell him that the extra cost of Rs. 2,37,000 for the Police Centenary Celebrations arose out of the decision taken by the Government to take out the tattoo to other parts of the State. For instance, originally the tattoo was arranged in Madras. But then they decided to take it to Tiruchi, Coimbatore, and other places. I do not know whether the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan thinks that we should not take any such decision, even after seeing that a particular thing is welcomed by the people and also appreciated by them.

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If he were to object to this Supplementary Demand, he should be prepared to say that, even if the tattoo was found to be very good and was appreciated by the people and was valuable in educating the people in regard to the services rendered by the Police, we should not take it round the State, because we have not provided for it in the original estimate. This would, I am afraid, be a wrong decision to take. In the interests of . . .

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I should like to point out that my main objection was that in the original estimate for 1959-60 the Police Centenary Celebrations had not been thought of. I pointed out that the Hon. the Minister in charge of Police should have known that the Police Centenary Celebrations were due in 1959. Since the Government had not thought of this situation and had not provided for it, they came forward with a supplementary estimate and asked for Rs. 1,70,000. At that time, I took objection to the procedure. What I pointed out was that the Government would have been well advised, if they had asked for a token provision of Rs. 100 in 1959-60 when the original estimate was placed before this House. That was my main objection. I am not talking anything ill of the tattoo. I have witnessed it. In fact, I appreciated the tattoo very much. The Government also are well advised in taking the tattoo to so many other places. They could have taken it to other places as well. But my main point was about the principle underlying the whole procedure.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am answering the criticism with regard to the principle. If during the administration of a particular department, the Government find that further expenditure may be incurred by taking various things to other parts of the State and thereby they can give other people also the benefit of those things, should we not do so because it has not been provided for in the original estimate? If the purpose is good, then nobody need criticise the Supplementary Demand. If the purpose is bad, then hon. Members should criticise the Supplementary Demand. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : They can criticise even the original Budget.) I am only trying to say that if the purpose is not good, then hon. Members would have legitimate criticism : ' If this had been put forward in the original budget estimate we would have expressed our dissent and the Government would have been prevented from launching upon unnecessary and wasteful expenditure '. But if it is found that the Government took a decision, which is right and good, and on that account brought forward a Supplementary Demand, I do not think it would be justified to level a criticism that this has not been provided for before. It often happens that when we launch on certain schemes, we might have decided to have only one of such schemes, and when we find that one scheme proves very successful and that it is in the interests of the State to increase the number of schemes and to expand them, we incur the expenditure and then come forward with a Supplementary Demand. Otherwise, the schemes

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themselves will have to be deleted. That is my submission. The purpose has been appreciated by the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan as well as others, and, therefore, the criticism misses the point in this.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I point out that what the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan meant was that if the Government had contemplated it, they could have provided for a token grant?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, even when the supplementary estimate for Rs. 1,50,000 was presented, it was mentioned that the Government might come forward for more grant if the expenditure exceeded the grant. Therefore, in that way the Government have now come forward with this Supplementary Demand. At that time, it was not under contemplation that this tattoo would be taken to other parts of the State. (Dr. A. Chidambaranathan: About two hundred per cent increase.) Because, what was contemplated to be done only in one place had to be done in four or five different parts of the State. What I would venture to submit is that it is not the size of the increase, but it is the purpose of the increase that has to be looked into. If the purpose is good, it must command the acceptance of the House. If the purpose is bad, notwithstanding the fact that it has been provided for in the Budget and a token grant also was placed before the House, it should be subject to criticism and a vote against the Government. In this case, there is no criticism of the purpose. I have no doubt that the demand has the concurrence of the House.

Lastly, the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan referred to two cases in which diet charges had been increased, and then he asked why dearness allowance had not been provided for the Government servants and the teachers. That is precisely the matter which is before the Pay Commission. It is because we realise that the cost of food has gone up and it is because we find that our expenses in respect of hospital diet as well as jail diet has increased, that the Government have come forward to appoint a Pay Commission to go into this question and make recommendations. Therefore, I would submit that the Pay Commission will take due note of the increase in the cost of living and make adequate provision for that.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. I once again thank the House for the detailed criticism they offered on these Supplementary Demands.

V.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.

*DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது சபை முன்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற 1960–61-ம் ஆண்டு வரவு–செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில சொற்கள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் 84 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவினம் முதலில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில்

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [23rd March 1960

24 கோடியே 41 லட்சம் நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தை இயக்குவதற்காக என்று அமைந்திருக்கிறது. ஏறத்தாழ நூற்றுக்கு 21 பங்கு நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்திற்காக இங்கே செலவிடப்படுகிறது என்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, செலவினங்களில் அதிகமாகச் செலவினம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற துறை கல்வித் துறை. அப்படி இருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ஆதரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். பதினைந்து கோடியே ஐம்பது லட்சம் ரூபாய் சொச்சம் கல்வித் துறைக்காக வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மானியம் நல்ல வழியில் முன்னேறி வருகிறோம் என்பதைக் காட்டுகிறது. நூற்றுக்கு 18 பங்கு கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அதுவும் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களே கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருக்கிற காரணத்தினால், நிகழ்ந்துளது என்று கருதுகிறேன். நிதி அமைச்சரே கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருப்பதனால், கல்வித் துறை செய்ய வேண்டிய நல்ல காரியங்களை எல்லாம் கவனித்துப் போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கித்தர வேண்டும் என மந்திரிசபையார் இசைவுபெற்று இவ்வாறு செய்திருப்பதற்காகப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த நிலை தொடர்ந்து இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிறேன்.

12-20 p.m. இனி, அடுத்தபடியாக, நான் குறிப்பிட நினைப்பது நம்முடைய மருத்துவத்துறை (Medical) அதற்காகவும் போதுமான தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. "மெடிக்கல்" என்ற தலைப்பில் 48,00,000 ரூபாய் அமைத்திருந்தாலும், இரண்டு கோடி மூன்று லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஆபீஸர்களின் சம்பளத்திற்காகப் போய்விடுகிறது. ஒரு கோடி 21 லட்சம்தான் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மருந்துகளுக்காகவும், தளவாடங்களுக்காகவும், மற்ற சாமான்களுக்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நான் ஒன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வேண்டிய அளவிற்கு மருந்துகள் இல்லை. மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி மருந்து என்பதே கிடையாது. டிஸம்பர் 31-ம் தேதிக்குள் மருந்துவகைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் மருந்துகள் காலியாகி விடுகின்றன. பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும், நோயாளிகள் நிரம்பியிருந்தும் வேண்டிய அளவு மருந்துகள் இல்லை என்பதால், நோயாளிகள் கவனிக்கப்பட முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் நேரில் அறிவேன். அப்படியிருக்க, 21 லட்சம்தான் இதற்காக 1960–61-ம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதைக் கண்டு வருந்துகிறேன். 1957–58-ல் 23,16,000 ரூபாய் மருந்துகளுக்காகச் செலவாகியிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்க வரக்கூடிய ஆண்டில் 21 லட்சம்தான் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வது பொருந்தாது. ஆகவே, மருந்துக்காக அதிகத் தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். 1957–58-ல் இதற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதைவிட அதிகமாக ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்காக ஒரு துணை கோரிக்கையைப் பிறகாவது கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். 25 லட்சமாக ஆக்கினாலாவது நல்லது.

23rd March 1960] [Dr. A. Chidambaranathan]

அடுத்தபடியாக, புதிதாகப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள், ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் தொடங்குவதற்கு 19,24,000 ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கற்று வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு என்று ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, தொடக்க நிலைக் கல்விக்காக இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ், 1,37,000 ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதெல்லாம் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்திலுள்ள நல்ல அம்சங்கள். நண்பகல் உணவுக்காக ஆரம்பப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கு 80 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பது கண்டு மகிழ்கிறேன். ஒரு பக்கத்தில் மகிழ்ச்சியுற்றாலும், இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் இந்த உணவை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும் நிலையில் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்களே என்று வருத்தப்படுகிறேன்.

தனியார் நடத்தும் கல்லூரிகளுக்குச் சென்ற ஆண்டு கொடுத்ததை விட இந்த ஆண்டு குறைவாக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைக் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டியிருந்தால் நன்றாக விருக்கும். பல கல்லூரிகள் பல்கலைக் கழக மானியக் குழு (University Grants Commission) கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. நமது சென்னை அரசாங்கம் தர வேண்டிய, தருவதாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய 25 சத விகிதப் பணத்தைத் தர ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாததால், பல கல்லூரிகளில் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளம் உயர்த்தப்படாத நிலையில் இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை ஆராய்ந்து கல்வியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு நல்ல முடிவிற்கு விரைவில் வருவார்கள் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். கல்லூரித் தலைவர்களின் சிபாரிசு என்னவென்று உத்தியோக பூர்வமாக அறிவிக்கப்படா விட்டாலும்கூட, நான் அறிந்த மட்டில் ஒவ்வொரு கல்லூரியிலும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற இடங்களில் 30 சதவீதமாவது மாணவர்கள் வந்துவிடுவார்களேயானால், அந்தந்தக் கல்லூரிக்கு இந்த உதவித் தொகை அளிக்கலாம், அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, டெப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்ஸ் முதல் கிரேடு, இரண்டாவது கிரேடு என்று இரண்டு பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. முதல் கிரேடு டெப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு ரூ. 165-5-205-10-245 என்ற படிநிலை இருக்கிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் உடற்பயிற்சி கண்காணிப்பாளர் (Physical Director and Regional Inspector of Physical Education) ரூ. 200-10-250 படிநிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். டெப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஆசிரியர்களின் நன் மதிப்பைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்றால், மாணவர்களின் நன்மதிப்பைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்றால், பெற்றோர்களின் நன் மதிப்பைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்களது படிநிலையைக் குறைந்தது பிஸிக்கல் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்டரின் படிநிலை அளவுக்காவது உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். துணைக் கண்காணிப்பாளர்கள் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [23rd March 1960

களாக இருப்பதால், அவர்கள் கல்வியமைச்சர் அவர்களை நேரில் கண்டு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளல் முடியாது. பலவிடங்களில் டெப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் தக்க மதிப்புப் பெருமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் படிநிலே குறைவாக இருப்பதே யாகும். ஜூனியர் டெப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ரூ. 65-4-10-5-125 என்ற கிரேடில் இருக்கிருர்கள். அவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடப் பரிசோதனைக்குப் போகும்போது, அங்குள்ள ஆசிரியர்களை விடக் குறைவாகச் சம்பளம் வாங்குவதால் இவர்கள் தங்கள் வேலைகளைச் செவ்வையாகக் கவனிக்க முடிவதில்லை. அவர்கள் செய்கிற ஊழியம் மதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதைக் காட்ட வேண்டியிருப்பதால், அவர்களது கிரேடைக் குறைந்தது பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டரின் படிநிலே அளவுக்காவது உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டர் இரண்டாவது கிரேடில் இருப்பவர்கள் பெறும் ரூ. 100-5-140-10-190 அளவிற்காவது இவர்கள் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பால் வேறுபாடு காட்டாத இந்த அரசாங்கம் பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டர்ஸ் இடையே ஏன் பால் வேறுபாடு காட்ட வேண்டுமென்பது புலப்படவில்லை. பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டர் ஆண்பாலாருக்கு ரூ. 200-10-250 என்றும் பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டர்ஸ் பெண்பாலாருக்கு முதல் கிரேடிற்கு ரூ. 165-245 என்றும் ஏன் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்பது எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. செகன்ட் கிரேட் பிஸிக்கல் டயரக்டர் ஆண்பாலாருக்கு ரூ. 100-5-140.10-190 என்றும், பெண் பாலாருக்கு ரூ. 85-5-125-10-175 என்றும் ஏன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? இந்த வேறுபாடுகள் நீக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். 1959-ம் ஒவ் டிசம்பர் மீ 14-ம் உ-யில் திரு. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்திற்குப் பதிலளிக்கும்போது, நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியதிலிருந்து ஒரு வாக்கியத்தை மட்டும் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன், உங்கள் அனுமதியின் பேரில். "மிடில் ஸ்கூல்களில் 1, 2, 3 பாரங்களில் செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்கள்தான் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிருர்கள். ஏனென்ருல் மிடில் ஸ்கூல்கள் ஹைஸ்கூல்களோடு சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றன" என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிருர்கள், அமைச்சர் அவர்கள். முதலாவது, இரண்டாவது, மூன்ருவது படிவங்களிலும் மொழிப் புலவர்கள் அந்தந்த மொழிப் பாடத்தைக் கற்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை திரு. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தார். செகன்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்கள் அதைக் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தார். அத்தீர்மானம் அவசியமில்லை என்றும் அதைத் திரும்பப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்றும் அமைச்சர் சொன்னபோது, இந்தக் காரணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. மதுரை, இராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி, தஞ்சாவூர் போன்ற மாவட்டங்களில் உள்ள பள்ளிகளில் தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்கள், புலவர்கள், அல்லது வித்வான்கள் இடம் பெறவில்லை. இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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கல்வித்துறை இயக்குனர் இதுபற்றி அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த மாவட்டங்களில் இன்னும் அது செயல்படுத்தப்படவில்லே. தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளம், ராமனுதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில் ரூ. 40—1—80 என்றும் மதுரை மாவட்டத்தில் ரூ. 40—1-1/2—60 என்றும் இருக்கிறது. 1958-ம்ஞு நவம்பர் மாதம் 27ந் தேதியில் கேட்ட ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் அளிக்கும்போது நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் விடையளித்தார்கள், ரூ. 45—2—85 படிநிலேயில்தான் எல்லா மொழி ஆசிரியர்களும் இருக்கிருர்கள் என்று. அது சரியல்ல. ரூ. 40—80-லும், ரூ. 40—60 படிநிலேகளிலும் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் பலர் இருக்கிருர்கள். இந்நிலே மாற ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். சில மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளில், உதாரணமாகத் தஞ்சை, செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள பள்ளிகளில் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒருவித கிரேடும் மற்றும் எல்.டி., பி.டி. போன்றவர்களுக்கு ஒருவித கிரேடும் இருக்கின்றன. தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் லோகல் போர்டு படிநிலேயும் பி.ஏ., பி.டி. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கப் படிநிலேயும் அமைத்திருக்கிருர்கள். இப்படி வைத்திருப்பது சரியன்று. இந்தப் பாகுபாடு இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லே. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் மீண்டும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நான் சொல்வதெல்லாம் தஞ்சை, செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுடைய படிநிலேச் சிக்கல்களேப் போக்கி அவற்றை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது என்பது. 12-30 p.m.

மற்றும் தஞ்சை, தென்னுற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டங்களில் 14 ஆண்டுகள் அல்லது 15 ஆண்டுகள் அந்தந்த மாவட்டக் கல்விக் கழகங்களிலே வேலே பார்த்துள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் உறுதி செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கிருர்கள். அதாவது காயம் ஆகவில்லே என்று சொல்வார்கள். They must be made permanent. ஆகவே, அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் உறுதிப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை மீண்டும் நான் வற்புறுத்தி வேண்டிக கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்து, செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு செய்தி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் நாயகன் பேட்டை, மதுரமங்கலம், வேங்களத்தூர், ஆறுபாக்கம் போன்ற இடங்களில் உள்ள உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளில் பணியாற்றும் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களே முதல் நிலே ஆசிரியர்களாக ஆக்கவில்லே. பத்தாவது வகுப்பு வரை வகுப்புகள் நிரம்பிய இடங்களில் 4 முதல் நிலேத் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களே முதல் நிலே ஆசிரியர்களாகச் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பது தெரியவில்லே. அதைப் பற்றிக் கேட்டால், தலேமை ஆசிரியர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிருர்கள் எனின், அவர்களுக்கு 17 மணி அல்லது 23. 24 பிரிவேளேகள் (periods) வேலேசெய்ய இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லே, அதனல் அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலேமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். இந்தக் காரணம் பொருந்தாது என்பது

என்னுடைய கருத்து. ஹிந்தி, சமஸ்கிருதம் ஆகிய மொழிகளின் ஆசிரியர்கள் இவ்வரையரையின்றி முதல்நிலைச் சம்பளம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களைக் கட்டாயம் முதல் நிலை ஆசிரியர்களாக அமைத்துச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு 23, 24 பிரிவேளைகள் வேலை செய்வதற்கு இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய காரணம் பொருந்தாது என்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது புதுப் பாடத்திட்டத்தின்படி உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளில் எஸ்.எஸ். எல்.சி., மற்றும் அதற்கு அடுத்த வகுப்புகளில் ஒன்பதாவது, எட்டாவது வகுப்புகளில் தமிழ் வேலை நேரம் குறையப்போகிறது; அப்படி ஏழு பிரிவேளையை ஆறு பிரிவேளையாக ஆக்கிவிட்டுக் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் மூன்று படிவங்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து 18 பீரியட்களுக்கு மேல் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காது. ஆதலால், இப்பொழுது சொல்லப்படும் காரணம் சரியன்று. ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கு முதல் நிலை ஆசிரியர் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் விதிவகுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்குப் பாடுபடக்கூடியவராக நமது கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இருப்பதால், இதைப்பற்றி அதிகக் கவலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்ய முன்வர வேண்டும் என்று மீண்டும் அவரை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

மற்றொரு செய்தி. தமிழ் மொழி வாயிலாகப் பாடத் திட்டங்கள் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபட்டுக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய பாடப் புத்தகங்களை உருவாக்கும் வேலையை வகுத்துக்கொண்டுவரும் கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு செய்தியைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பி.ஏ. மூன்றாவது பிரிவில் ஒவ்வொரு கல்லூரியிலும் தமிழ் படிக்கக் கூடிய மாணவர்கள் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் மாணவர்கள் சிறப்புத் தமிழ் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், அவர்களால் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் தேர்வுகளில் ஏனையோர் பெறும் சலுகைகள் சில கிடைக்கப்பெற்றார் இல்லை. அவற்றில் பொருளாதாரம், வரலாறு போன்ற பாடங்களைத்தான் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடியவர்கள் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் தேர்வு எழுதும்போது தாம் சிறப்பாகப் படித்த தமிழ்ப் பாடத்தில் தேர்வு எழுத முடிவதில்லை. அந்த நிலையில் இருப்பதால்தான், அந்தப் பிரிவில் மாணவர்களுடைய சேர்க்கை குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆகவே, தமிழ்ப் பாடங்களையும், அதாவது தென்னிந்தியப் பண்பாடு, தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாறு போன்றவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு எழுதக்கூடிய அளவில் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சைகளில் இடம்வகுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குப் சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று வேண்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் காணப்படும் ஒரு கூற்றினை நான் மறுக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது கிருஷ்ணகிரி நீர்ப் பாசனத் திட்டம் என்பதைப் பொறுத்தது. அது 320-வது பக்கத்தில் காணப்படுகிறது. அதற்கு என்று இரண்டு லட்சத்தி முப்பத்தி இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு முதலில் திட்டமிடப் பட்டிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது புதியதாகத் திட்டம் வகுத்திருக் கிறபடி ஏழு லட்சத்தி ஐம்பத்து எட்டாயிரம் ஆகிறது. இப் பொழுது ஐந்து லட்சத்தி இருபத்தாறுயிரம் ரூபாய் கூடுதலாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்த்தால், நாம் கிருஷ்ணகிரி ப்ராஜெக்ட்டை முடிப்பதற்கு ஒழுங்கான திட்டம்தான் போட் டிருக்கிறோமா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இப்படித்தான் நிபுணர் கள் ஆலோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்களா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இந்தக் கூடுதலான தொகையாகிய ஐந்து லட்சத்தி இருபத் தாறுயிரம் ரூபாயை அளவு கடந்து கூடுதலாக நாம் செலவு செய்தாக வேண்டியிருப்பதற்குச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கும் காரணங்களில் ஒன்று Payment to Land Acquisition staff என்று இருக்கிறது. அதாவது அங்கு நிலத்தை உரிமையாக்குதற்கு நியமிக்கப்படும் ஆட்களுடைய சம்பளத்திற்கு என்று காட்டப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்காக ஐந்து லட்சம் சொச்சம் அதிகமாகக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே இந்தத் தலைப்பில் செலவு வரும் என்று தோன்றவில்லையா? ஏற்கனவே இதைப்பற்றி அங்குள்ள இஞ்சினியர்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்திருக்கக் கூடாதா? அப்பொழுதே அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டிருக்கக் கூடாதா? இது போன்ற செய்திகளில் அரசாங்கம் உன்னிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த அளவில் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Mr. Chairman, I wish to welcome this tax-free Budget which the Hon. the Minister for Finance has presented to the Legislature. While doing so, I wish to express a few views of mine. Though it is gratifying to note, Sir, that there is increased production of the various commodities like rice, millets, groundnuts, sugarcane and other grains, well, I am unable to understand why the prices of all these commodities are still very high. I wish the Government take very serious note of this in the interests of the general public and the poor man in particular and see that steps are taken to tighten the rules, if necessary, to remove the reasons that are responsible for this rise in prices.

Sir, with regard to the Housing Schemes, I wish to say with all vehemence at my command that though the schemes are intended for the benefit of the low income group, usually they never benefit the so-called low-income group people at all. Because, it is either those who are very influential people or those who own a few houses that are enjoying the full benefits of these schemes. I wish the Government also would take note of this and see that the really deserving low-income group people enjoy the benefits of these schemes.

With regard to Education, Sir, I am happy to note that our Government are introducing gradually free and compulsory elementary education for all children of the age-group 6 to 11 years. While doing so, I wish to request the Government to sympathise with the lot of the teachers who are, to a very great extent, responsible for the education of our children and who are entrusted with the job of moulding their character in the schools, by fulfilling their long-felt need of free medical aid and house allowance.

Sir, we are really happy to note that under Public Health and Medical, many schemes are being implemented for providing drinking water facilities in the rural parts. In this connection, I must say that still there are many parts in the rural areas where no drinking water facilities are available in spite of the fact that this question has been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Minister in charge of Health many a time. I am sorry the Hon. the Minister for Health is not here just now. But, I am sure that the Hon. the Minister for Education will take note of it and kindly convey the same to him. I am happy to note that 8,500 wells or so will be provided. I wonder whether all these wells would really meet the needs of the rural people. Sir, very near the Red Hills, there is the Oikad village where conditions are very bad. A responsible gentleman of that area is also a Member of Parliament. If only we go there and look at the conditions prevailing there, it will be a pathetic sight to notice people suffering for want of water. While considering the schemes under Public Health, we really want people to be more hygienically situated. That is our approach. But, if there is no water available for even drinking purposes, I cannot imagine how we can keep up to hygienic conditions which we want to. I hope the Government will take note of this and see that really deserving parts of rural areas are provided with drinking water.

12-40 p.m. There is a provision for building hospitals in certain districts. I have a word to say about the City Hospitals. With regard to the Maternity Hospital in particular, I feel that more professional courtesy should be shown to the patients who go there. The Maternity Hospital is a hospital for the treatment of women and children. Pregnant women getting in there with labour pains are treated in a pathetic manner. Instructions must, therefore, be issued to the doctors and red-jacket-nurses there to treat the patients politely and sympathetically. They must know that the patients need all care and attention.

With regard to the Ophthalmic Hospital, I would like to say that the hospital is particularly in need of a particular plant—the Superintendent has already mentioned it to me—which, if used, in certain cases will enable hundreds of blind people to regain eyesight. That particular plant is not to be found at the moment in any of the Ophthalmic hospitals in India. It is very necessary and if one such plant is supplied to our Ophthalmic Hospital in

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the Madras City, it will provide opportunities for many blind persons to regain eyesight. Many such persons from other States also could be treated here.

With regard to diet supplied in the General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital or the Maternity Hospital, I wish to say that the diet that is given to patients is rather poor in nutritious value. I wish the Government take a more sympathetic view of the patients in the general wards and provide them with extra diet of really nutritious value, chosen on the advice of nutritious experts.

I must congratulate the Government on having completed nine major irrigation projects which will be of great use to agriculture and in solving our food problem.

While concluding my speech, I wish to extend, on behalf of the hon. Members of this House and on my own behalf, our best wishes to the hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramaswami who will be leaving us shortly. I wish him all the best as a future Member of the Rajya Sabha. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would the hon. Member Mr. Natarajan like to speak now? He can continue his speech after lunch.

* SRI S. NATARAJAN : Mr. Chairman, I am quite new and have not learnt as yet how to read the Budget statement and the Budget figures. But during the last three or four days, as I have been watching the debate and on account of the friendship which Members have extended to me, I fell bold enough to participate in this debate.

I would like to make a few general observations. There is a considerable amount of money given both by the Centre and by the State Government for provision of houses for the low income groups and the middle class. From the working of the various schemes whereby houses are constructed and provided for these people, I find that it is not the low income group and it is not the middle class people that are really benefited. There is, unfortunately, a tendency for using Government money to supplement what people have got already and to create a new type of business and a new class of capitalists. Persons who have money and persons who have houses are allotted plots through the various building societies and large sums of money are given to them as grant or loan. After building the houses, these people rent them and by renting, they recover not only the instalments they have to pay to the building societies and the interest thereon but also their own initial capital, from the tenants, thus increasing the rental value of these houses. These houses are occupied by the middle-class people, by people who are employees of Government and various other organisations and all the assistance that we may give them by way of dearness or house-rent allowance is completely wiped out by this exorbitant rental value. In effect, we are only making some people own more property. When we are trying to put a ceiling on land, we help

some people to own more houses and enable them to increase their capital assets. These schemes seem to be schemes whereby the Government are providing cheap capital for capitalists to become more powerful capitalists. In the end, persons who have got to live in these houses as tenants have to pay a higher rental value. This has an adverse effect upon the cost of living and the middle class and the low income groups get squeezed and wiped out. Pressure is put upon them in so many ways. I wish this problem is looked at in a more realistic manner. By and large, these middle-class people are persons who are Government employees or employees of other statutory bodies. Why should not the Government undertake to build houses for these people and make them live in those houses? That would bring down the rent. That would also be a source of relief to others who are also pressed for accommodation. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to look at it from that point of view. Reference was made in the House to the scheme for building houses for the Police and it was said that it was done piecemeal. I know there is no scheme to tackle this problem in a comprehensive manner. A well-planned-out scheme covering a period of five or ten or fifteen years may be drawn up. If necessary, public loans may be floated and houses constructed for the Government employees and others. I know the Central Government has a scheme like that whereby most of their employees are provided with houses by the Government itself. The Madras Government employees, who form a very large number, are in need of such houses and if a scheme like the one drawn up by the Central Government is undertaken by them, the problem may perhaps be solved. I do admit that it will take some time but even if it takes time, the scheme is well worth working out for it will give real relief to the people and will solve the problem of housing.

Another point I would like to refer to in this connection. In one of the house building co-operative societies in Madras, a person with an income of about Rs. 1,800 a year applied for a plot. He was admitted to the society, and allotted a plot and was asked to pay Rs. 1,800. He remitted this and has been paying the interest on that account since he had borrowed that from some other people. Three years later, he was told that on account of certain amenities that should be provided, he had to deposit another Rs. 750. He was not able to pay Rs. 750. He applied for permission to pay it in monthly instalments and paid three instalments of Rs. 50 each. Three months later he got a reply from the Board of Directors to the effect that they would not accept his paying in instalments and that they had resolved to cancel his
12-50 p.m. allotment and to give it to another person in the waiting list. They also sent him a receipt for him to sign and return. He had no other option but to sign and re turn the receipt and the house was allotted to a person who, I am told, was already owning a house in each of three other colonies. This is not giving houses for middle-class people. This is giving house for persons who want to make a

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business of it. I wonder if Government schemes intended for ameliorative measures like providing houses for lower and middle income groups could be utilised in these ways. I do hope Government would look into the matter and take steps to prevent such exploitation of the benevolent schemes of Government.

All of us still feel that Government are anxious to do everything for education. But I am unable to perceive any comprehensive policy behind it. Many of these things look like jerry-building schemes coming up. We have accepted the policy of converting elementary schools into basic schools. The basic method has been evolved as a national policy and we have adopted a programme of retraining teachers in basic education. We have also converted some elementary schools into basic ones. But in the process of retraining teachers, the tempo seems to have decreased. I notice in the Budget Speech a statement that for many more years to come the existing pattern of elementary education may have to continue, and that, therefore, the existing pattern of training also may have to continue. I say this matter deserves a little more serious attention. Government should devote a little more time to this question and work out a plan whereby we can say that within so many years we would have converted so many schools into basic schools. We have trained a number of secondary grade teachers in basic method but we are not able to absorb all of them because there are not enough number of basic schools. As such, their training has become a waste. If the original plan of taking a particular area and converting the schools there into basic ones is pursued with vigour and year by year schools are allowed to change to the basic pattern and the training programme is adjusted accordingly, the conversion of schools into basic ones would have taken a good turn. There is lack of organisation so far as this matter is concerned. A little lack of attention to this problem has resulted, I should say, in considerable waste of effort in the matter of traning of teachers. We have trained a number of teachers in the basic method. But we have not converted enough number of schools into the basic pattern. The result is that the basic trained teachers are allotted to non-basic schools.

My hon. Friend Dr. Chidambaranathan referred to the position of the Inspecting Officers. During the last fifteen years the responsibility and work of the Education Department has greatly increased. Even though the area of the State has been reduced, even though a large portion of the old composite Madras State has gone to other States, still the quantum of work which the Education Department has to look after has gone on steadily increasing. If I say that today in the restricted Tamil Nad the work of the Education Department is much more than what it was in 1943 or 1944 when we had the Composite State, I cannot be mistaken.

What is the position as far as the State is concerned? What is the position as far as the officers of the department are concerned? I had occasion for some time to consider this question

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on an all-India basis. We found that amongst the salaries of Education Officers in the different States, the Madras Government's officers in the Education Department were getting the lowest salaries. When some officers of the Madras Education Department were selected or considered for appointment in the Central Service, in all cases their salaries had to be doubled or trebled. But the rules were there which said that when officers were sent on deputation, they could receive their present pay *plus* deputation percentage of their salaries, namely, 20 per cent as deputation allowance of 20 per cent of their pay. They could get only a fixed allowance. The position was different in the case of officers from other States. With their present salaries *plus* deputation allowance of 20 per cent, their salaries increased considerably over the Central scale. But if an officer of the Madras Education Department was selected, say, for a job which started with a pay of Rs. 750 in the Centre and if his pay in Madras was only Rs. 300, he could get only his Rs. 300 plus a deputation allowance of 20 per cent of his pay. That is why I say that the scale of pay of the officers of the Education Department should be increased. Mere academic qualification alone should not be taken into consideration. The specific responsibility attached to the technical post like that of an Educational Officer should be taken into account. We recognise the technical nature of the work of officers of the Engineering and Medical Departments. But when it comes to a question of the Education Department, the technical nature of their responsibility is not taken into account. The scales of salaries provided for them are very inadequate and, when compared to other officers at the district level, are very low with the result that the officers of the Education Department are not able to carry their full weight with the district officers and other authorities in the district. I hope the Government of Madras will go deep into this question. I do hope that the Pay Commission will also consider the special responsibility which the officers of the Education Department shoulder, and recommend suitable scales of salaries for them.

There has been an expansion of the inspectorate. A few District Educational Officers have been appointed and our education districts have been separated from revenue districts. But still the volume of work of the officers of the Education Department is very great. They are unable to cope with it. Consequently, there is considerable delay in the disposal of papers, in the disposal of appeals, in the disposal of requests for additional schools and in various other matters. The result is that there is delay at the district level, at the Director's office level and at the Governmental level in the Secretariat. This is because of the large increase in work. When I look at the total expenditure on administration and inspection of the department, out of the increased expenditure of nearly Rs. 15 crores under "Education", a small pittance of Rs. 7 lakhs is for administration and another Rs. 28 lakhs for inspection, making together Rs. 35 lakhs. Though the area of inspection has been halved now consequent on the reduction in area of the

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composite Madras State, the work of these officers has not diminished. The concept of these officers, I mean the District Educational Officers, is that they would be guides, authorities in the sphere of education, who would be competent to advise and help the teachers. But they are reduced to just routine executives passing papers from one table to another or from one department to another. That is the present position. As I pointed out already, the work has greatly increased. There is need for strengthening the staff. There is need for increasing and improving the quality of persons appointed to these positions. Unfortunately, there is a tendency (perhaps it may be due to the large volume of work) amongst officers to look at the officers above them. There is no readiness to accept responsibility but always there is a tendency to pass the responsibility on to the one above with the result that each and every matter is referred to the higher and higher authorities, shifting the responsibility in the end to the Head of the Department. This has increased the work unnecessarily and has led to a great deal of delay. There is a feeling of frustration and a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst the officers of the Education Department. The Hon. Minister in his Budget speech made reference to the fact that we were still pursuing some old-fashioned methods which stood in the way of quick execution of work. No doubt, it is necessary that we improve the techniques in regard to many of these things when we are working for a socialistic pattern of society. I wish the Hon. the Minister for Education and Finance would set an example in adopting new ways and new techniques to meet these situations at least in the two departments under him. I say this because it is the Education Department, I believe, that should set the pattern for developing the socialistic pattern of society by adopting a democratic way of administration. If officers can shirk responsibility or can pass the responsibility on to others, or would hesitate to accept responsibility and if things have to go on to a centralised place for final decisions, then we will not be working for a socialistic pattern but we will be working on towards an autocracy, and that is not what we are aiming at. Therefore, that is matter on which the Government, I am sure, should bestow early attention. I find, with reference to one of the questions asked early in 1958, the Hon. the Minister for Education and Finance had given the assurance that this matter would be gone into and towards the end of 1959 he had stated that changes in the administrative set-up would be a complicated affair, that it required a lot of time and that the Government were considering about it. I do know that it takes a lot of time. But I am anxious that in view of the importance of this the Government should give some thought to it and take as early a decision as possible in regard to the changeover of this administrative set-up.

1 p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : How much more time will be required by the hon. Member?

Sri S. NATARAJAN : I will finish in two or three minutes, Sir.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Can the hon. Member continue his speech in the afternoon?

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Well, Sir, I shall continue my speech in the afternoon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is his maiden speech. He will continue his speech in the afternoon.

The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

The House then rose.

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Sri S. Natarajan may now continue his speech.

* SRI S. NATARAJAN : Mr. Chairman, thank you for permitting me to continue my observations on the Budget. We are now passing through a period of great expansion in education. There are frequent complaints that standards have gone down and that changes are effected frequently. At the same time, everybody is anxious that the quality of education should improve and that more facilities should be given. This calls for some kind of a scientific and objective study of the problems of education. This morning the Hon. the Minister for Education, in answering a question, said that the quality of education imparted in certain schools was of a good quality and that that accounted for a large number of students going there and standing in queues. I hope he realizes, at the same time, that the quality of education in the schools supported and maintained by the State are perhaps not as good as is obtaining in some of these institutions. We spent large sums of money and the bulk of the population, perhaps 99·9 per cent of the school-going population, are educated in the institutions maintained, recognised and supported by the State. It must be a matter of concern for us to see that the quality of education in these institutions is improved. Perhaps, this may be done if there is an objective and scientific study of the problems of education. It is rather regrettable that the Madras University which has the reputation of being one of the foremost Universities in India has no Department of Education. And the Government, in spite of several requests from various teachers' organisations and educational bodies for setting up a Bureau of Educational Research for a study of these problems on the basis of which educational reforms could be undertaken, have not done anything. I am sorry also to point out that even where the Central Government are trying to stimulate educational research by approving small experimntal research projects in training colleges, I do not think any training college in this State has been permitted to accept or avail itself of this project. It is, therefore, a matter of concern that we are not having any research in education. I do believe and earnestly urge upon the Minister that at least during the year 1961-62 he will take

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steps for encouraging educational research for enabling the Universities in this State, either the Madras University or the Annamalai University or both, to have Departments of Education, providing for post-Graduate study in education and for research in education. There should also be a Bureau of Research attached to the Directorate of Education in the State.

We have recently changed the method of examination. We made a change in 1947; we again made a change in 1959 and I do not know on what basis we made the changes. There have been criticisms, but whether these criticisms have been properly evaluated, I do not know. Whether this new type of examination is a proper assessment of the pupil's achievement, I do not know. We do not have facts. We go on changing on empirical assumptions because we get criticisms from this quarter or that quarter. If a Bureau of Educational Research is attached to the Directorate of Education, it can be evaluating the examination papers, and the examination system periodically and also the curriculum that we are having in our secondary schools and elementary schools and then make the necessary changes.

Speaking on this question, with reference to the Universities, I would like to invite attention to the fact that in the matter of the development of University education, we have agreed upon the three-year degree course. The University Grants Commission has come forward with liberal assistance to all colleges in order that the change-over to the three-year degree course may be easy. But this question is linked up with a matching grant from the State. Having accepted the pattern of a three-year degree course, when the University Grants Commission is giving assistance in order to enable the aided private colleges to switch over to the new pattern, I cannot understand why the Madras Government are still not in a position to decide whether the matching grant could be provided for or not. The University Grants Commission again has surveyed the position of salaries of teachers and the quality of teaching personnel in our Universities and, recognising that this quality should be great and high, it has revised the scale of salaries and has come forward with liberal financial assistance to enable the various colleges and Universities to give those scales of salaries to their staff so that they may recruit the proper staff. But, unfortunately, the Madras Government are still to come to a decision as to whether they will accept the scales and whether they will assist the colleges with reference to these things.

Again, certain ameliorative measures are given to teachers in elementary and secondary schools. For the mere fact that a person is employed in a college, may be as a tutor, as an Assistant Lecturer, where the scale of salary is lower than what obtains in the case of secondary schools, he should not be denied the assistance which is given to teachers in secondary and elementary schools. For example, the fee concession given to teachers is not given to teachers employed in the colleges. The Pension Scheme

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which has been sanctioned for teachers is not made applicable to teachers employed in the colleges. I do hope that when this question is taken up after the recommendations of the Pay Commission are received, the Government will give sympathetic consideration to their claims and include them also in these ameliorative measures.

Teacher-education is a very important subject. It is a very vital subject for the purpose of improving the quality of education. We have been conducting several institutions for the purpose of training of teachers. It is unfortunate that this training is given in methods which were adopted perhaps in the early part of this century. To-day, after Independence, with the desire that as many children as there are of school-going age should be brought into schools and that opportunity should be given to all pupils, irrespective of their economic status, to profit by higher education, the problems of education are becoming very great and the task of the teacher is becoming a specialised task as he has got to suit the needs and aptitudes of individual children. Preparation of teachers is, therefore, a very responsibile task and calls for a great understanding of the educational problems, and of the sociological implications in them. Therefore, our training schools and training colleges should be manned by people who have made a special study of education or are specially competent men for the purpose of educating other people becoming teachers. This matter needs some consideration and a kind of *laissez faire* attitude, just opening 26 additional schools or appointing twenty or thirty more teachers, loes not provide for teacher-education, but you require a special cadre for this purpose who will be specialising in problems connected with teacher-education.

2-40 p.m. Referring to the Budget, I would like to say that one of the needs of these training institutions is given very, very scant attention. After all, in teacher-education the students who undergo this programme of education should be given ample opportunities to know the current trends in education in other countries, the various challenges and how those challenges are met. Books and periodicals devoted to this problem form the main source for education in these institutions. But when I look into the Budget and the provision made for books and periodicals. I see that it is ridiculously low. For all the training colleges for men and for women. the amount provided is Rs. 3,000. For all the training schools for men and women—Government institutions—the amount provided is hardly Rs. 2,500. For all the Government secondary schools. both for boys and girls, the amount provided is Rs. 8,000. Apart from the fact that this provision is very meagre and inadequate, and shows that the Government have not realised the importance of books and periodicals in this professional education, there is also a moral point involved. As far as the secondary schools for boys and girls are concerned, the pupils pay a special fee. In the case of aided institutions, they require the management to utilise all the collections of special fee for the purchase of books and periodicals for boys,

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I know that in the case of the Government institutions, the income which they get by way of special fees towards library will be much more than what is being spent. When the Government have a rule, in the case of aided institutions, that the money collected should be utilised for the service for which it is intended, I do not know what justification there is for the Government to spend much less than that, and posibly use the margin as a source of income.

I would like to make another observation in regard to secondary education when I am on this subject. We accepted the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission. The Re-organisation Committee have gone into the question and there has been a change in the pattern of education. We have decided to upgrade our schools from high schools to higher secondary schools, so that only students who complete the higher secondary school course and who have the necessary qualification and aptitude can proceed straightway to the three-year degree course. The new scheme has been introduced from Standard VIII in all schools. But the schools do not know whether they are going to be upgraded to higher secondary schools or are going to stop as high schools. Upgrading a high school into a higher secondary school involves additional accommodation and additional equipment. A very large number of schools are aided institutions. All managements have got to find the resource and have got to plan ahead, if they are to have an additional year, and if they are to provide for a number of courses which are contemplated under the new scheme of higher secondary multi-purpose schools. Even though Central assistance or State assistance is given, the aided institutions have got to find their own quota, and the responsibility of running the institutions is becoming very great because of the growing net cost. Unless these institutions are warned at least three years ahead, it may not be possible for them to be ready when the change-over takes place. I do hope that the Hon. the Minister for Education will give consideration to this question and take an early decision as to the programme of converting high schools into higher secondary schools and notify the institutions accordingly. If the scheme is to make the institutions apply for such conversion, then the Government should give them time to apply for it and satisfy the requirements of Government in regard to the conversion of the high schools into higher secondary schools.

Then, Sir, there is the question of concessions that have been shown to teachers. I am glad that there is an increasing recognition not only in the administration but in the different sections of the House and in the different sections of the public that there has been unfair deal for teachers so far and that the Government's proposal and their orders with reference to giving them some concessions are well appreciated. We appreciate the concession given that the children of teachers should have free education. We appreciate the concession that teachers are entitled to pension. But I would like this matter to be examined a little more carefully. The teachers are now contributing towards their provident fund at the

rate of one anna in the rupee. The Government and the managements are together contributing another anna, and this amount is invested in the Post Office Savings Bank, which gives an interest of 2 or 2½ per cent. They have several times shown to Government that this money, if invested with the Madras Government, or if they should get the prevailing rate of interest at which the Madras Government are borrowing, or the interest which the Madras Government allow to their employees, namely, four or four and a half per cent, the amount that the teacher would get will be very much more and that it would cover their pension at a higher rate than what is being given. By making the teachers keep their provident fund with the Post Office, we are making the Central Government take a very large share of the profit that comes as a result of the investment of this provident fund. At the same time, the teacher is deprived of his legitimate saving. And it looks as if the Government are giving something ex-gratia by way of pension. If all the money is with the Government of this State, and is invested properly and wisely at the usual rate of interest, then it can cover a higher rate of pension. The teachers also will be getting a larger amount by way of gratuity or provident fund at the time of retirement. I would like the Government to think about this problem.

At the same time, Sir, I may say that there are a number of teachers who retired prior to 1955. I am glad that the Government have extended the pension scheme to teachers who retired since 1955 but before 1958. The techers who retired before 1955 are in dire need of help. Those teachers were drawing salaries which were much lower than what are being paid now. They are the teachers whose provident fund did not amount to anything. Since they retired before 1955, whatever they had earned by way of provident fund has already been spent. They are in the verge of starvation. They need assistance. Their number is not large. The additional commitment to Government by extending pension to all teachers who retired before 1955, will not be a huge amount. On the other hand, it will be just giving a fair and just treatment to a group of people who have rendered devoted service—a lifetime service—under conditions which, we all recognise, are most deplorable and distressing. I think, if not as an act of justice, at least as an act of money, the Government should consider their case very sympathetically.

The Community Development and the National Extension Service areas are supported by the Central Government grants and this Government are also giving money. But, unfortunately, in all these schemes, education does not seem to occupy an important place. We are thinking of education and the school as a kind of community centre. There are many things which we can do with the school as a centre and the whole community participating in it and thus bringing about community development. I understand that the District Educational Officers in the area are not associated with the community development. Even in the Community Development Projects, where there is a school, that is, in need of a

building, priority is not given to the school building. Priority is not given to the school needs, but the Government put up another community block building or a hall for the community to meet and so on. I think in this matter some more integration is necessary so that the school and the community development may be linked together, for the benefit of both the school and the community.

Before I conclude, I would like to express my sense of joy at the general tone of the Budget, which is hopeful, which is optimistic, which does not take a complacent attitude of achievement made, and which is conscious of the many needs, and possibly of the many challenges that we may have to meet when we go into the Third Plan. The awareness is there. Therefore, we have every hope that the kind of prosperity that we have built up so far and the kind of development and progress which we have achieved so far, will have their tempo maintained in the Third Plan and that this State will continue to progress as it has progressed during the last ten years. Thank you, Sir. (Cheers).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is his maiden speech, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Congratulations.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Cabinet on their being able to present a Budget without any new taxes. The Madras Government are to be congratulated also on their resolve to exempt certain perishable articles from sales tax, such as vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, etc. This is a very welcome step; for the cost of living is higher than it was ever before and the taxation on these most important daily commodities had raised it higher. This budget is a marked achievement of the Second Five-Year Plan which is nearing completion. 2-50 p.m.

Sir, nine major irrigation schemes have been completed thereby bringing several lakhs of acres under cultivation. The efficiency, speed and savings with which these projects have been completed deserve our commendation.

Though we lost a large part of our forests consequent on the division of States, the forest wealth of our State, by judicious planting, has improved, for we note that we have 74,000 acres of fuel forests, 6,000 with soft wood, 7,000 acres of teak, 400 acres of bamboo, 200 acres of miscellaneous trees, 16,000 acres of wattle, 2,000 acres of eucalyptus, 2,500 acres of casuarina; fodder and pasteurage have also been raised on 10,000 acres. We are also glad to note that a Medicinal Farm is to be started in the Nilgiris. In the coming year all this acreage is to be increased, specially wattle and planting of eucalyptus trees on the plains.

Of the 360 Development Blocks, 176 blocks are now created and by the end of this year there will be 211 blocks covering 10,500 villages out of a total number of 18,000 villages in the State. Thirty-two more blocks are to be taken up in 1960-61.

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Our major industries are in progress. That is due to our great Minister for Industries. He has changed the phase of our State and made it a great industrial area, growing, growing and expanding. The Neiveli Lignite Project costing several crores of rupees will be completed next year.

The news of starting a Raw Film Factory in the Nilgiris in collaboration with a French firm at a cost of Rs. 5 crores or so which is expected to start production in 1962 or so and would give employment to many is heartening. Also, the setting up of a Surgical Instruments Factory at Guindy, three Sugar Factories, building of a Rayon Factory in Coimbatore district, a Cement Factory in Rajapalayam, a Brick Factory in Salem, Aluminium and Paper Plant and Paper Factory in Mettur, a Factory in Tiruvottiyur for the manufacture of heavy machinery and a further Factory for making railway wagons at Avadi and another Wheel and Rim Factory is all welcome news. Our Industrial Estates are flourishing and 61 units are now under construction at Guindy. Against 62 units in 1958 there are now 78 units and two Industrial colonies are programmed to be built at Salem and Katpadi.

On Friday next our great Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will be inaugurating the Kundah Project. We witnessed this mighty project when we had our session in the Nilgiris last year and the skill of our Engineers is to be admired.

We are glad to note that oil is being explored in the Cauvery Deltaic area and we hope that this will be successful adding on to the industrial wealth of our State.

Rural electrification has rightly been given prominence in our Power Programme. Out of 18,000 villages in our State, 10,000 villages would have received the benefit of electricity, 47,000 pumpsets have been installed and 28,000 more will be installed. Madras State is the largest State in regard to rural electricity schemes.

The expansion of technical education alongside with industrial expansion is necessary and in the current year, there are to be established further Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Schools and the strength is being increased in all these Colleges. In this connection, I would like to plead with the Hon. the Minister for Industries that there should be Polytechnics and Vocational Schools for women. There is no such school in our State. There is only one Technical Training School and that is run by the Andhra Mahila Sabha under the Ministry of Education. There is a unit run and worked by women. I do hope that the Hon. the Industries Minister would consider our request favourably.

The Government are to be congratulated on the vast housing schemes throughout the State and on the fact that there is to be continuation of these schemes. But, I would plead for the expeditious grant of loans by the Co-operative Department and the quick disposal of applications for loans and co-ordination between

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departments in this behalf, as at present there is great delay and thereby many houses are either not completed or are half built up to foundation level.

Schemes for lower income groups and industrial housing group and slum improvement schemes are to be commended. Under the Slum Improvement Scheme, a programme to develop plots to enable the slum-dwellers to build houses is a very excellent programme. While there are these houses for all groups, I would like to plead for colonies for teachers, employees of social welfare institutions and others and also plead that under these housing schemes there should be adequate accommodation for playground, community halls, shopping centres, medical relief centres, schools and maternity centres and library and other services. They should be self-contained centres. In the various housing schemes in the City we find it difficult to get land for mere playgrounds. In our planning for these schemes, we should have consideration for these.

We keep on hearing that people should migrate to the rural areas. I find that they are either unwilling to go or trying to resign their jobs rather than going to rural areas. I refer to doctors, teachers and others. It is because of lack of facilities. In rural areas, the first and foremost need is housing and second comes education and third comes medical relief. So, it is necessary that small housing estates should be set up in rural areas in a self-contained manner with schools both primary and secondary, medical relief and other amenities. When this is achieved, people will not be hesitant to go to rural areas.

The Hon. the Minister for Education is to be congratulated on the increase in the numbers under elementary education. In the first three years 4.23 lakhs of children have been admitted and in this year 1,735 classes are to be started, thereby bringing one lakh more children under elementary education and by the end of the Plan, there will be 32 lakhs of children studying from classes 1 to 5.

7.5 lakhs of children in 21,347 elementary and primary schools all over the State are benefited by this scheme, which has been commended by our Prime Minister and others throughout the country, and a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been set apart in the current year's budget.

Improvemnt of school buildings and public co-operation is another outstanding feature. Training schools, Finishing schools and schools for training in certain trades are necessary and should be housed in buildings of their own.

May I say a word about the Madras School of Social Work which was started in 1952 under the auspices of the Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras State Branch, and the Guild of Service? It offers a two-year full-time Post-graduate training in Social Welfare Administration. The school has grown very much

since its inception. To-day, we have a factory of six full-time persons and a full-time Director. We are also privileged to have two American Professors under the TCM and Council on Social Work Education and U.S. Education Foundation. This is a usual feature in our school as we are getting foreign experts every year under the Exchange Programme.

The school has sent out 131 trained graduates ere now in the fields of Medical Social Work, Family and Child Welfare, Rural Welfare, Correctional Administration and Labour and Personnel Management. It is quite evident that to-day our alumni are holding very responsible jobs in all parts of the country. Our diploma has been recognized by the Central as well as the various State Governments.

The Madras Government were kind enough to give a Block Grant of Rs. 10,000 in 1956 with which we equipped our hostel and our library. We are getting a nominal yearly grant from the Madras Government for 1959-60 of Rs. 5,500. But this is not adequate. While there are so many grants for training institutions and buildings, I much regret to note that no special assistance is given to us, though we have given several schemes to the Department. So far, the Director of Public Instruction has been treating this institution as a school on a par with secondary schools. Actually this is a post-graduate institution of a special kind training social workers on a post-graduate level and most of our students are holders of double degrees. Hence the school needs special treatment and liberal and adequate grant from the Government to meet the increasing expenditure. Sir, the Hon. Minister, while presiding over a Committee, said that we were able to get very good assistance from the Government for our schools. I am afraid that from the figures, it will be seen that we have not been treated partially in regard to this matter.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : You have not been treated partially, but you have been treated justly.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Not even justly, Sir. We have been treated very inadequately.

The school has submitted to the Madras Government a plan to train police, jail and vigilance personnel for a short period. With its equipped and well-qualified staff, the school is ready to launch various programmes of this type. I would request the authorities to give due consideration to this plan.

3 p.m. I am very happy to announce that the Beggar Survey conducted by the Madras School of Social Work under the auspices of the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission has been accepted by them for publication and will soon be made available to us.

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The good attention and careful and sympathetic consideration and understanding of the Government of Madras is respectfully requested in behalf of this important and well-recognized post-graduate training centre for much-needed social work personnel.

Sir, I have pleased year in and year out for a grant to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. International in outlook, voluntary in spirit and purely altruistic in motives, when all around us we see many new types of Youth Organizations coming up in numbers, offering to men and women, and boys and girls, personal advantages and monetary benefits, this organization deserves all help. In spite of extraneous attractions, we have still thousands of men and women who are our Scouters and Guides, and Commissioners and Members of our various committees and associations and who have been actively helping the Movement voluntarily and unselfishly in our effective training programme of producing happy, healthy and helpful citizens. There are nearly 50,000 boy-scouts and girl-guides in this State and the annual grant of the Government is Rs. 20,000. Surely it can be Re. 1 per head per annum per boy and girl, while other youth movements can get something like Rs. 5 per head per youth and others Rs. 95 per boy. In all other States in India, the Government are far more generous and give grants to the Bharat Scouts and Guides in a far more handsome measure. I am the Chief Guide of India and when I tour other States I see that as compared with other States, our State gives the lowest grant.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Still you do best.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Because we have volunteers.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : We have given you to all India.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : The Hon. the Minister for Education is the President of the State Bharat Scouts and Guides. He has been a boy-scout and I think many of our Ministers have been boy-scouts. Therefore, they must come to our aid. They give handsome grants to the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and National Cadet Corps and the Bharat Scouts and Guides seem to have gone to the second place.

We have two Camp and Training Centres only—one in Coonoor, Stanley Park Camp and Training Centre and another in Salem. In the City of Madras we have no camping ground of our own. So also in other parts of the State. I would urge on the Government to give us good camping grounds with all facilities. I saw a letter the other day in which the Madras Government had offered to provide a training centre for the All-India Bharat Scouts and Guides. The possibility of getting one of the palaces in the Nilgiris—the Hyderabad Palace or the Barode Palace—is also mentioned. When the Madras Government make this offer to the

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All-India Bharat Scouts and Guides, they should try to secure one such palace to their own State organization for organising not only a training centre but also for holding various children's camps, holiday camps, etc. I do hope that it will be possible for the Government to provide these lively buildings for holding youth camps and running training centres.

Under Co-operation schemes, the Bharat Scouts and Guides have planned for rural training to be given to the scouts and guides. Under this scheme, it is proposed to train $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of young men for leadership to be attached to each village known as the Rover Crew. The recurring annual expenditure for this scheme amounts to Rs. 75,000 and the non-recurring expenditure will be Rs. 9,000. I do hope that the Government will accept the scheme and assist it.

Sir, though the Women's Welfare Department is more than sixteen years old, the oldest Women's Welfare Department in the country, the Government have not been pleased to make this department permanent. There are many employees who are about to retire with no permanency.

I am glad to note that a grant has been set apart for taking in physically handicapped women and children in the Service Home at Tambaram. I hope such Homes will be organised in the districts also early.

We are very grateful to the Government for their recognition of voluntary agencies and their grants to these. I must say that the Government are so zealous of their own Welfare Departments that their assistance to voluntary agencies is diminishing. Then, Sir, the delay in giving these grants is most depressing. There is delay first in securing the grant through the various channels of Government and actually receiving the money books like going to the top of the Himalayan Mountains. Letter after letter, visit after visit for grants to different Departments of Government and Secretaries and finally to the Finance Department cause delay. Voluntary organizations have no full-time workers and more time is wasted in supplying information after information. Can there not be a co-ordinating department of some kind in the Secretariat for Social Welfare? Cannot one officer or Director—call him what you will—be made responsible for the examining of requests and giving of grants? Also, many Welfare agencies are not given land for their building programmes. The Government have many sites to give and they do give them to various people; but the Social Welfare agencies somehow receive stepmotherly treatment in this matter.

Sir, I would urge that more social workers are given representation on the various committees that are formed by the Government. They are now chiefly composed of officials and legislators. In other countries, social workers are known as social statesmen and they are given a place and a position.

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The Madras Police is one of the finest forces in the country. Last year we witnessed the celebration of their Centenary which was fittingly done. The police force of to-day has to do many duties. Increase of population and industrialisation has brought with it its own responsibilties. The arrival of V.I.P.'s in a continuous stream, and large public meetings are some of their many duties. The enforcement of Prohibition and maintenance of Law and Order are with the Police. But the Police force is insufficient. I think there are roughly less than 300 policemen dealing with traffic in Madras. With the increase, as I said, of population, industries and business in this large City with 20 lakhs of people, we are woefully short of police force. We have heavy traffic that pours into the City and the result is buses and lorries are plying night and day in larger forces. Accidents are more. In residential areas there is no night or day for people; with the hooting of horns and the unlimited speed with which lorries and buses run, there is no peace. There must be some hours for the cessation of this heavy traffic. Besides, Sir, on the main roadways, I refer to Poonamallee High Road and Mount Road in particular, is it not possible to have only certain hours for the buses and lorries to ply? I am glad that a Special Committee has been formed to consider ways and means of improving the traffic position and that some fairly large amount has been placed at the disposal of the Police. I hope that it will not be long before something is done to reduce the congestion on main roads and that the arcade will shortly be completed.

I am also glad to note the Housing Scheme for the Police all over the State, the welfare measures for them and also the excellent welfare work done for the welfare of Police families.

Sir, it is regretted that the allocation for Medical and Public Health is lesser than in former years, though it is good to note the various construction works undertaken for housing the hospitals. There is now a new Mental Hospital coming up in Madurai. I understand the Infectious Diseases Hospital has been given two lakhs of rupees for improvement and expansion. There should be at least one more hospital in the City at Kodambakkam.

While Tuberculosis clinics are to be started in Cuddalore, Tuticorin and Pudukkottai areas, it is regretted that more clinics are not envisaged. Tuberculosis is one of the largest death-taking diseases in our State and takes a toll of 10,000 persons. Steps must be taken to open more Tuberculosis clinics in the State.

I am glad to note that there is to be training for 25 nurses. Still our hospitals are most woefully and inadequately staffed with nurses. Instead of making nurses do all sorts of work in the ward, they should be left only with nursing work and social welfare workers should be employed for attending to other duties in the hospitals and in the wards. In so large a hospital as the Government General Hospital, there are only four social workers employed.

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I would urge more attention to be paid to the question of supply of water in Madras City and improvement of the drainage. The odour both of the water which we are drawing and the Cooum and Adyar rivers spoil the beauty and hygiene of the City.

Various Family Planning Schemes are progressing satisfactorily. There are 26 Urban and 64 Rural Centres and 43 Centres for mothers and 32 for fathers in Madras City. Our population is increasing at the rate of 6 lakhs a year. The Government should not fight shy of propagating family planning. The sociel workers are behind the Government in this programme, in their work and
3-10 p.m. in their propaganda.

I regret to note the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency, though we, who are working in these Courts and institutions, know that a large number of cases that come to us are destitutes. Yet, the increase in the figures of delinquents is rather enormous. For example, in the year 1958 the children brought before the Court were 1930 in number. In the year 1959 the figure doubled and the number was 3,927. The age group of the boys brought was 7 to 12 years, 12 to 17 years and 17 to 21 years. The largest increase of crime was in the age group 17–21, namely, 771. The boys sent to the Borstal schools in former years were one or two. But during the last year 46 boys were admitted into the Borstal school. This is rather an alarming figure. Though destitution may be a social problem, still delinquency is spreading.

Sir, I would like to thank the Government for the support given to the Boys Club. There are 12 such clubs in the whole State. The object of the Club is to encourage sports, games, scouting, instructing the children in the principles of good citizenship and usefully employing their leisure hours. Sir, I was pleased to note, when we had our All-Party Meeting on Planning, that great interest was evinced by legislators in the various programmes of social welfare under the Third Plan specially with reference to the Boys Club.

I am also glad to note the construction of quarters for the staff of the Jail Department and also the good news that the Madras Central Jail is to be removed to Red Hills. I do hope that the space that will thus become available will be used for the extension of the General Hospital. I hope when these jails are built, they will be built on modern hygienic lines with equipment, with space and compound all round.

I should like to congratulate the Government on the establishment of a large number of after-care homes and shelters. They are progressing very well indeed, especially the homes for males discharged from correction institutions in Madras and for women in Vellore. But I would plead that there must be some homes for unmarried mothers. Unfortunately, there are a large number of women in distress and except for one home run by a Mission and

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recognised by the Government, there is none which could take them. We need more homes for this category of unfortunate women.

Sir, so far as the Vigilance Association is concerned, it is still housed in a rented building. Government should see that these institutions own their own buildings. If not within the City, buildings might be put up outside the City and these institutions moved out.

Sir, I am very sorry to note that the Government of Madras have not yet been pleased to appoint Women Police. I do not know why the Government are so shy of appointing Women Police. Every time the scheme comes up, it is dropped. They are wanted for no other work than the work connected with juvenile offenders and vigilance work. They advertised for Women Police and said that those who applied were not suitable. And what was the salary offered? How do the Government expect the women of the State to come taking all the risk of the work and for a constable's salary? The department also demanded a certain standard of stature, height, size, and so on. I do not think women with such standard will be available in South India. Probably they may be able to insist on such standards in North India where they can get that type of ladies. Surely size and stature are not the only consideration. In other places you surely have women Police not in the grade of constables. They are at least in the grade of Sub-Inspectors and others. In this connection, Sir, I understand there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to start a Juvenile Aid Police Bureau. This is very much required and I would appeal to the Government to start the bureau early.

Sir, let me now turn to beggar nuisance. It is very much on the increase now. I would just give some figures about it. In the year 1956, the Madras School of Social Work conducted a survey of the beggars throughout the entire City. According to our estimate, at that time there were about 5,000 beggars engaged in this business. It was proved that two -third of the beggar population consisted of male members. Another important feature is that 27 per cent were below 20 years of age whereas 16 per cent only were aged people. It was also found that about 70 per cent of the beggar population were able-bodied beggars who were capable of taking to productive work but were forced into this profession due to lack of employment and for other reasons. A huge percentage of them consisted of leper patients and the next in the category were the mentally sick. It was found that beggars frequented the pavements, bus stops, religious centres, railway stations, hospitals and residential areas, and now the airports, as well. They have different forms of exhibitionism with which they draw the public sympathy. It was also found that 92 per cent of the total population of beggars belonged to the State of Madras and that only 8 per cent were from outside the State, that is, from neighbouring States. The money that these beggars collect by way of alms in a month is about Rs. 50,000. This is rather a modest estimate.

That shows that if this money was canalised and these people put in workhouses and into employment, this menace, which is a disgrace to any nation and mostly to our State, could be successfully rooted out.

Then, I would like to turn to tourist traffic, one of my very favourite subjects. I always wonder why the Government of Madras are so slow in taking it up. The South is the gateway to the beautiful Sunny South with its beautiful temples, arts and cultural places and yet we do very little for this tourist traffic. Here and there a few buildings or rest-houses have been put up. But they are not very well-equipped or self-contained. The Government have taken no other interest in it. I brought this to the notice of the Government last year, namely, the publication of some good pamphlet. At last, I should congratulate the Government of Madras on having brought out one of their own, even though it is not so beautiful and good. There are ever so many beautiful pamphlets brought out by the Government of India and the Tourist Agencies. I should like to instance the booklet published by Messrs. T.V.S. about Madurai with all details in it. Why should not the Government in their own departments try to publish some good booklets of their own and also some literature and do much more for the promotion of tourist traffic? In this connection, I should like to refer to another thing. The Government have now introduced long-distance buses from Madras to Bangalore. There are only one or two buses on the route and they are very much overcrowded. The Government would do well to double the number of buses on that route and thus earn more money. They should also open more long-distance routes and run buses to Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram on Sundays and on other days. Again, for excursions inside the City, they are not running any buses, for internal visits within our City for our own people and for others coming from outside. The Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Industries Minister know how much could be done in this direction. I understand that private agencies had appealed to the Tourist Bureau for assistance in running buses within the City. But I find neither the Government run their own buses nor are they willing to allow the private agencies to run them. I would appeal to the Government to allow one or two buses to be run within the City by private agencies if they cannot do it themselves. It would be very worth while doing.

Then, I would like to ask the Government why they should not run their own hotel. Madras is inadequately supplied with hotels. There are only two big and good hotels, the Hotel Oceanic and Connemara. So far as the other hotels go, they are very small hotels though we have very excellent vegetarian hotels such as the Woodlands and the Dasaprakash. Why should not Government, therefore, have their own hotel as many other Governments do? It would not be any loss to the Government, of course, if it is well run and in these hotels the Government can do their entertaining also.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If the hon. Member is prepared to take charge of it.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Yes, Sir, we will take charge of it and make a success of it also. We have no doubt about it. We will get you very good returns from it. Also I would like to say that there should be large entertainment halls, conference halls and other amenities in the City. I know, when you receive many dignitaries, you are hard put to it to find accommodation in the hotels. They are small and also full. I do hope the Government will set aside a good sum of money and also get a large grant from the Government of India and have their own hotel. (An hon. Member : It wont't be another Asoka Hotel.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I may inform the hon. Member, since that has been mentioned, the Asoka Hotel is full and is running very successfully and it is one of the prides of India.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Let us also have our own hotel and let it be the pride of Madras or even of India

Now, Sir, I must thank the Government for their continued support to the Food Council. But the annual grant given by them is only Rs. 4,000. I would urge for better grants from the Government. We desire to run an institution of catering for popularising the different food subsidiaries which the Annapoornas cater to the man in the street. I hope the Government would give a subsidy and grant for this. Though the prices are rising, our prices remain the same. We are not a profit-making organisation, but neither do we desire to have losses. We have Annapoorna Cafetarias on Mount Road, in the Harbour including the Port Trust Hospital and the Industrial Canteen, the Mental Hospital and the Presidency College. The Government asked us to pay sales tax, and we were never informed of that. We represented these matters to the Hon. Minister. The Minister said that the past claims would be waived and that in the future only we would be asked to pay. But we are threatened with legal notices by the Department. The Hon. Minister has not given the order of waiver in writing or stating that we may be exempted. I hope he will do so and help us.

One word more about visiting dignitaries to our country. Except for certain high officials and legislators, there is no opportunity for others to meet them. There is the usual round to the Coach Factory, Mahabalipuram, to the Victoria Technical Institute and other places. The visitors are shown all the fine things that the State produces and all that the State has achieved. But they are not shown the people. They do not meet the people. They know about so many other things that they want to know. Of course, gentlemen could be taken care of by themselves. But what about ladies? The Government take away the wives of these dignitaries also to the Coach Factory. (Laughter.) They are not inclined to see them. They want to meet the women of our place and know 3-20 p.m.

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about them, know what progress has been made in women's education, and what other things are happening. Therefore, I would urge on the Government the necessity of constituting a Hospitality Committee of all the voluntary agencies to entertain them as is done in other States in India. I would also like the Government to invite social workers when receiving these dignitaries, protocols relaxed, if necessary.

Then, Sir, our Legislative Chamber is getting more and more cramped. We are almost sitting over the heads of the others. Even if you are not going to give us a new building to house our Council, I understand—there are rumours—that there is a scheme to expand this hall. It may perhaps deprive you of your room (laughter), the walls may have to be removed and the verandahs taken in. I wish something is done to extend this hall to make it worthy of this Upper House. There are so many schemes and plans taken up and surely I think this House should have a better place with more accommodation.

Lastly, Sir, the term of many of us shortly ends. You, Sir, are a very fine Chairman, fair to all. This is a House of great dignity and decorum. We thank you, Sir. We thank our Chief Minister, the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Finance Minister, the Hon. the Revenue Minister, the Hon. the Home Minister, the Hon. the Minister for Electricity, the Hon. Minister for Public Works and the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and offer our respects for the efficient and able way in which they have administered the affairs of this great State. This is the finest administered State in the country.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid, try as I might, I will not be in a position to imitate the excellent example of the previous speaker. She started with complimenting the Government and all the Members of the Treasury Bench and ended by complimenting them again. But in between, I am afraid, there was a string of complaints. There were lots of things that she did not approve of. And certainly there were many criticisms. Perhaps, she tried to put them all in the form of sugarcoated pills. I lack that gift and, therefore, I may be forgiven.

Sir, I shall content myself with referring to certain facts which ought to be brought to the notice of the Government and the House. The Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister has naturally evoked much appreciation from several Members in this and the other House. The fact that there is no additional taxation—at least apparently no additional taxation—is one such cause. But if we go through the Budget and various other things, we will find concealed taxation, taxation of a nature which has to be borne by the public. But let me also join in the congratulations in the hope that at least for this year we have been left without any additional taxation. Sir, having seen many Budgets during

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the last fourteen years, I must confess to a feeling that, somehow or other, the Budgets as they are now presented are rather in the nature of fictitious Budgets, if I may use that word without offence. In the old days, the Budget used to be based on exact ideas about what the income would be, and what the expenditure would be and, therefore, every item of expenditure could be scrutinised. To-day, thanks to the disbursement of loans, gifts and things like that that are given by the Government of India, if the Gods on the Planning Commission are pleased to allow such amounts, we are not in a position to know what the Budget will really be. Therefore it is that we have a very large additional Budget presented to us later on in the course of the year. There is a doubt whether all these things—they may be good, they may be excellent things to happen—could be allowed to happen. There is a feeling that the expenditure side is not always scrutinized in the manner in which it used to be done in former times. Every single post, whatever may be the nature of that post, from what is now called Class IV post right up to the highest level, had to pass through a machinery which was as irksome as anybody could have thought about it and also through various detailed considerations which perhaps fortunately we are not expecting to-day. So it is that my hon. Friend the other day said that 21 per cent of the Budget amount was now spent on Services. We do not know how much more will be spent on various other projects for creating a Welfare State about which we hear so much. So far as the Welfare State is concerned, some of us are still dreaming of it rather than realizing it.

Sir, many of the proposals of the State Government have necessarily got to be tuned to the dictation of the Planning Commission. I use that word advisedly because it is so in many cases. It is not always possible for the Government or the Legislature to think of a certain plan unless it is supported by the Planning Commission. I have not hesitated to say that the Planning Commission is only a legal fiction, it has no legislative sanction whatever and, so far as I am aware, in no country where there is a democratic form of Government is there such a body as the Planning Commission superimposed by the Government at the Centre and giving directions to the State Government as to what is best for them. I concede there are occasions when the Planning Commission have necessarily to think of a large plan in the interest and the general importance of the people all over the country. But instances are not wanting—we can quote any number of instances—when the Planning Commission are not in a position or rather have not found it possible to support some of the very important measures that the State Legislature and the State Government are prepared to push through. Therefore, I was very glad to know from the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that many industrial enterprises were likely to be started in the State and that many major industries were to be started in the private sector. Many of us were doubtful in view of the ideologies of the Government at the Centre whether any industries would be allowed to spring up in the State

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in the private sector. I am glad that the Hon. the Minister for Industries has seen to it that a just allocation of the duties in the industrial expansion of the country and of the State has been made over to the private sector. While the private sector is given the impetus, the State Government also have a certain amount of hold on the private sector.

Sir, time and again, when request was made for setting up heavy industries, we were told that the main difficulty was that in this part of the country, iron ore of poor quality and in inadequate quantities alone was available. In fact, the Hon. the Industries Minister has in his recent statement referred to this factor and stated that the quality of the ore that is available would yield only to the extent of 40 per cent. One would have thought, under these circumstances, that the resources of the country in regard to iron and steel would be more adequately protected so as to enable all areas of the country to develop heavy industries at least in course of time and that whatever steps were necessary

3-30 p.m. would be taken for the material progress of the country as a whole.

It is a well-known fact that the strongest criticism against the alien Government, prior to the attainment of Independence, was that they were bartering away the natural resources of the country to foreign exploiters so that while the exports were all mainly of raw material in one form or another, the imports of finished products were sold at a much higher rate. Having heard this comment and having known that it was a fact in the olden days, it was disquieting to read in the Press a message from New Delhi, announcing that an agreement between the Indian Iron Ore Negotiating Committee and a foreign steel mission was signed for the supply of four million tons of iron ore every year from Bailadila Iron Ore project in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, not immediately but from the middle of 1966 and that this agreement, which was subject to ratification by the two Governments concerned, would, of course, last for a period of fifteen years in the first instance from the middle of 1966. This is in addition to the earlier deal with the same country.

Not content with this, it is stated that the National Mineral Development Corporation, a State undertaking, is now examining a project report for the exploitation of iron ores near Rourkela and that the Corporation has undertaken to export to the same country two million tons of iron ore every year from 1964, under an agreement entered into between the two countries. I know that the Hon. the Minister for Industries will say that this is not a matter with which the State Government can deal but I may ask him whether he has at all been consulted with regard to such transaction for I know that Ministers for Industries in the various States have been called to Delhi for conferences. Almost every month one Minister or other goes to Delhi. In fact, they have sojourns to Delhi frequently, as some of us have sojourns in a little place like Poonamallee or Chingleput.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Europe.

DR. A. LAKHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sometimes in Europe, of course.

I should like to ask the Hon. the Minister for Industries—this is a very important thing in my view—whether any consultation has been made and whether he has at any time been taken into confidence with regard to this material agreement that the Central Government have made with a foreign Government in regard to a very important resource of this country. In fact, we are told that it is the most important mineral resource of this country. Now, Sir, that is another aspect of the question to be considered. Are we in a position to mortgage the country's resources including the rights and claims of posterity from a future date for fifteen years right up to the year 1981? I think this is a very serious matter and I hope that in future at any rate, our Ministers, when they go to Delhi, will ask the Central Government to give positive assurances that they will be consulted in this behalf. It cannot be a one-way traffic. Are the Ministers to be called to Delhi merely to follow the dictates of the Planning Commission? Have not they got the right to emphasise their point of view? I know that Ministers are quite aware of their responsibilities and their obligations but as a Member of this House, I should like to state that it is their right, primary right, to be taken into confidence and to be consulted in all these matters. Sir, we are told that iron ore is the most important single factor in the economic development of the country and some of us have realised that it is also the most important factor, if at any future time, God forbid, strained relations should arise between the two countries.

I wonder what would have been the result, if thirty years ago a similar deal had been signed—whether the events of the historic period of World War II would have taken a different turn. And let me say this : In our anxiety to be peace-loving and to remain in friendly contact with all countries of the world, the pages of history cannot be altogether erased out of the memory of mankind.

Sir, I shall refer now to another aspect of the matter which has troubled me. A pamphlet *re* Housing in Madras State (1959–60) has just been placed on the table of the House. But I must apologise to you for saying that I have not had the opportunity of verifying what is contained in this excellent pamphlet which I hope I will read leisurely.

Now, Sir, a report has appeared in the Press that the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8·75 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust for executing the Nandana Non-Gazetted Government Officers' housing accommodation scheme. The scheme envisages the development of about 200 grounds in this area and provision of 30 houses for the Non-Gazetted Officers to begin with on a portion of the land. The work connected with the construction

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of the houses will commence in about a month and they will be ready for occupation before the middle of next year. Sir, let me not go into the details of the housing scheme. But I have to express with deep regret that the construction of quarters by the City Improvement Trust has not been in consonance with any recognised scheme of town-planning anywhere in the world. So far as my knowledge goes, it is a well-known and accepted principle that so far as residential accommodation is concerned, the construction must take place after taking due note of localities where at present or in future business activities may start. It seems to be extraordinary that on the main Southern Trunk Road, a number of small one-room tenements have been constructed. I would request Hon. Ministers and hon. Members of the House, when they happen to go to the airport either for travel or for receiving friends, to see the houses which have been constructed there. Surely the most valuable site, from the point of view of business, should not have been utilised for this purpose. It could have fetched a much better return to the City Improvement Trust if it had been earmarked for business activities. More than that, in the so-called 'Nagars' that are now being started everywhere, little or no principles regarding housing colonies seem to be followed. I have looked round some of these so-called colonies and I find that no provision has been made even for a Primary School or for a little shopping centre or a vegetable shop and no care has been taken to see whether there is any children's playground. It seems to me that this is not the way in which other countries have evolved their town-planning schemes. The construction is all isolated, single, little quarters where it would certainly have been more to the purpose if tenements had been constructed on the plan of flats for a ground-floor and a first-floor at least for four families to be accommodated. Let me make it clear that I am not for reducing amenities of this type to people who want housing facilities but I am for increasing housing facilities. This would have given room for the other amenities required for housing colony.

Sir, the first fundamental in any scheme of housing which the Government must take care of is that their officers are given proper housing facilities. The Government should set an example in regard to this matter whereas they are insisting on others to provide for more quarters. I know how much the Hon. Minister who is in charge of Accommodation Control is troubled with this matter.

I also understand that the Government of India have given large loans or subsidies for the construction of houses for Government servants. It should, therefore, be the duty of the Government to utilise this amount for the construction of quarters. Especially at a time when the Government are trying to utilise the provisions of Accommodation Control to take over houses constructed in various places by private parties, one fails to understand how valuable plots of land are allowed to be sold and not utilised for the construction of quarters for Government employees.

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Sir, I was very much surprised to find an announcement that the City Improvement Trust had suggested that certain costly plots of land might be sold to the people who could buy them and build houses. The order of the Government, as far as I can see, is that these plots should first be sold to Non-Gazetted Officers and then to Gazetted Officers and that if either of them did not buy, then the plots should be sold to the public. I wish to ask the question "Are you asking the Non-Gazetted Officers to build houses? Will they retain them for all time? Will they be Non-Gazetted Officers in perpetuity?" What we want is that Government should provide houses for the Non-Gazetted Officers. Why did the Government say that plots should be sold first to Non-Gazetted Officers and then to Gazetted Officers? There should be housing facilities for all sections of the population. If costly plots of land are to be sold to Government servants alone, where will then be land available for the rest of the people and that too in the City where accommodation is said to be difficult to obtain? 3–40 p.m.

I feel not only that this discrimination is against the fundamental rights of citizens but that it is extraordinary that costly plots of land should be offered for sale when Government have little or no land for their own purposes. I would request Government who will have to expand their activities in course of time to buy these large areas of land in very suitable surroundings. A hostel or a college could be put up and any amount that is spent in buying these lands for this purpose will not be a waste indeed. This order of Government asking the lands to be sold first to the Non-Gazetted Officers and then to Gazetted Officers shows how extremely solicitous they are about their own officers. I am one with the Government that they should increase the salaries of Government servants. But, Sir, there are limits to differentiation between one sector and another. Do the Government realise that when they give these amenities to their servants, industries, private labour and many others will suffer?

One of the things that the Government did for the sake of their servants was to announce advance of two months' pay at the time of festival. It was one month's pay last year. It is two months' pay now. It will be three or four months' pay next year. I do not know whether Government are aware of the fact that immediately after their announcement of advance of two months' pay to the Non-Gazetted Officers, every other concern had to follow suit. I am saying this on the ground that as a result of this advance, withdrawals from the provident fund have increased by 100 per cent, in one office, at any rate. What is the object of giving these two months' salary as advance at the time of festival? Human nature being what it is, that money would be utilised for other things. There are children. There are various other factors, not to speak of mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law with whom my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is more conversant than I am. What is the result? Chronic penury. If Government want to satisfy the wants of their servants, instead of giving this sort of festival advance, they could give an outright

grant, maybe a week's or a fortnight's pay. That would be far better than giving an advance and recovering it in twelve monthly instalments, which really pinches the Non-Gazetted Officer's pocket when he pays the instalment.

Recently Government announced that Gazetted Officers would have to be given free treatment in the Government hospitals. Consider, in this socialistic pattern of Government, Gazetted Officers getting a salary of Rs. 1,000 and more walking into the hospitals of the State and taking up costly special wards, free of all charges, without their paying a single naya paisa. Not only that. They should be supplied with the necessary drugs, the costlier drugs, free of cost. Being Gazetted Officers, they know which drug is costly. Unless the Medical Officer dares to say that they must give room for others, these Gazetted Officers should get all the treatment, all the diet and all the costliest of equipment for use and the most intricate of surgical operations—all these without their paying a single pie. When the concession was announced, I remember the Hon. the Finance Minister saying at that time that this was the practice that was in vogue in the previous regime and that, therefore, they were only continuing the same again. I venture to say in all humility that I know of the past practice much better and that there is no reason to think that such a practice existed before. I should like to be corrected by the Hon. the Finance Minister, if I am wrong. Let me not be mistaken as though I am against the Gazetted Officers. I do believe that there are other ways of helping the Government Officers without showing this sort of treatment which for all I know cannot be justified under any circumstances.

I now come to an important portfolio held by the Hon. the Minister for Revenue and Health. He is not present here. I hope I will be forgiven if I refer to him because I have no other opportunity to do so. My chief difficulty here is that I do not think I can attempt to have the serious attention of the House in the few remarks that I wish to make, for the Hon. the Minister for Health has the gift of turning everything into a humorous reply and drowning the House in a great peal of laughter. Mr. Chairman, we may laugh away many things but we cannot afford to laugh away the health and welfare of the people at large. In spite of the many attempts to invite the attention of the Government to various aspects connected with public health, medical education and medical relief in the past few years, I must confess to a feeling of frustration that I do not seem to have had any success with the Ministry. I have perused with care the Second Five-Year Plan and the programme for 1960-61 in that Plan. If there is one department more than another which has not found it possible to spend the allotment in the Second Five-Year Plan, it is the Department of Medicine and Public Health. Let me give a few illustrations.

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While the provision for rural water-supply comprehensive scheme was Rs. 195 lakhs, the total amount that is expected to be spent at the end of the Plan period is about Rs. 172 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 23 lakhs, and even this on the supposition that in 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs will be spent.

Let me take another instance. It is a notorious fact that there are not enough trained medical officers to man the hospitals and one of the things stressed over and over again is that medical officers should be sent abroad for special training. In spite of the fact that a meagre provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made in the Second Five-Year Plan period for training of medical officers of the Madras State Government abroad in certain specialities, at the end of the Plan period, only a sum of Rs. 1·47 lakhs is expected to be spent. That is less than 33½ per cent of the sum originally expected to be spent ; and of this, Rs. 50,000 is for the fifth year of the Plan period.

Colleges are being started ; teachers are not available ; junior hands have to be appointed and every time the plea is to appoint those who have neither the experience nor the training. Yet, during the last four years of this Plan period, the Government could not find it possible to spend even one-fourth of the amount that had been allotted. It is possible that the Minister with such a heavy programme before him could not find the time to devote to these minor things.

Let me take again the provision that has been made for improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals. Out of Rs. 108·5 lakhs, at the end of the Five-Year period, only Rs. 35 lakhs is expected to be spent and even out of this, Rs. 15 lakhs in the next year. That means so far we have not spent even one-fifth of the original allotment for the entire Plan period. Are we to take it that the sum of Rs. 108 lakhs was wrongly suggested as possible expenditure? Everybody knows the conditions in which taluk headquarters hospitals are and yet, the Ministry does not find it possible to spend this amount. Equally so, in regard to improvements to various hospitals. While there is a provision in the Second Five-Year Plan of a sum of Rs. 163 lakhs, the total amount expected to be spent at the end of that period is only about Rs. 85 lakhs.

Take, again, the provision for a disease like leprosy about which I have spoken often. It is widespread in some of the districts, particularly South Arcot, parts of Chingleput and even North Arcot from which the Hon. Minister comes. While a sum of Rs. 18·15 lakhs is provided, at the end of the period, even half of this amount is not likely to be spent. 3-50 p.m.

Likewise, under tuberculosis, about which the Lady Member spoke so strongly—I do not know if she has seen the figures in the Second Five-Year Plan—out of an allotment of Rs. 32 lakhs, the expenditure is expected to be, not that it has been incurred, at the end of the Plan period Rs. 16 lakhs.

The House is aware that constant reference was made to the necessity for a chronic diseases hospital in the City and, in fact, a site in Avadi was inspected on more than one occasion, so as to relieve the extreme congestion in hospitals in the City caused by the overcrowding of patients. The Government generously said that they would consider the matter and every hope was entertained that this would be taken note of. But what do we find in the Second Five-Year Plan Programme? Under item 17 of ' Control of Diseases, Medical, etc.', a statement is made—

' Establishing of 500-bed Chronic Diseases Hospital in the City '. The remark is : ' Scheme since dropped '.

For what purpose? Will the Government be pleased to explain? Was it because of a directive from the Planning Commission? I should like to have some enlightenment.

We are supposed to know something of the Plans, to be taught what planned method of development is. Sermons are preached; planning forums have to be established in every college; an amount of money is being spent. And here is a Plan for a State about which nobody knows what is happening and what are the reasons for these major changes.

For the establishment of paediatric centres, that is, centres for children's diseases, a meagre sum of Rs. 5·57 lakhs was provided and at the end of the Plan period, the remark is made that the scheme is deferred. The hon. Lady Member spoke so much about children. I wonder whether this has attracted her attention. I hope so because her eloquence will have greater effect on the Government of the State than my voice.

For the establishment of clinical and public health laboratories, a provision of Rs. 17·31 lakhs is made and the expenditure expected to be incurred at the end of the Plan period is Rs. 8·23 lakhs of which no less than a sum of Rs. 5·4 lakhs is expected to be spent in the last year of the Plan.

A provision of Rs. 8·39 lakhs under School Medical Inspection has since been dropped. I do not know whether this was dropped because the Health Minister did not think it right to waste that money. I do not know whether the Education Minister has been consulted in the matter because school medical inspection is a joint responsibility of the two Ministries.

It has been painful for me to go through these details and more painful to voice them in the House. It is obvious that in this department nobody knows what is going on and what is happening.

In the meantime, the epidemic of smallpox has taken its toll from year to year. There has been no definite improvement in regard to water-borne diseases. As for any large schemes for the proper drainage of even big cities, little is known. In the Municipal Council of Tiruchirappalli, a vigorous debate took place

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recently about the pollution of the river Cauvery by letting the whole sewerage of the town of Tiruchirappalli into the Cauvery. Other towns have done a great deal of research into this problem in other countries. I would like to know what this department has done in the matter and I would like to present to the Ministry the valuable books that have been written on pollution of river waters.

The hon. Lady Member referred to the fact that the water we drank had got the same characteristics as the water we were seeing around. She is perfectly right. She would probably know the reasons.

Whatever criticisms may be made in this House—and unfortunately, they have been made time and again—the Ministry seems to go on with the same placidity with which Tennyson's " Brook " has gone on for years.

Let me refer to another point. The profession of nursing in this part of the country has always attracted, fortunately for us, very able and very conscientious persons. The bulk of the work of the Medical and even Public Health Departments is done unostentatiously by the nurses in the various hospitals. The lack of proper quarters, the lack of suitable amenities, the low grade of pay—all these have largely made the position deplorably bad, particularly in the mufassal areas.

Proper quarters are not available to the nurses; they are to be in rented houses or sometimes in very uncongenial surroundings. Yet and yet when a provision of Rs. 14·52 lakhs was made in the Second Five-Year Plan, up to now not even a third of the amount has been spent and ultimately it is hoped that a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs will be spent at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. Is it suggested that the sum of Rs. 14·5 lakhs was excessive for the provision of nurses' quarters? Would this have been possible if there had been, as was the case in the past, a separate lady as the head of the Nurses Department? I hope my plea would be taken up by the hon. Lady Member. May I respectfully suggest that the other Lady Members, even though they are sitting behind the Treasury Benches, may agree with me?

I gather that there are about 600 or over nurses in the State. Formerly when they were far fewer, there was in the office of the Director of Medical Services a Directress of Nursing Services who looked after these nurses, a very talented lady, and I know her very well because she happened to be the Matron of the Hospital of which I was in charge, and she attended to the needs of the nurses and was responsible for recommending their promotions and transfers. I should like to know why this post of Lady Directress has been abolished. Is it on grounds of economy? I do not know why the Government should show so much of sympathy to the aspirations of qualified women only at All-India

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Women's Conferences and when they are addressing them on their platforms and why they do not take note of the advice that they give later on. I have always maintained that the two key positions for women should be the Deputy Directress of Women's Education and the Directress of Nursing Services. I know the hon. Lady Member wants recruitment of women police. If she had asked for recruitment of a lady as Deputy Inspector-General, I would have been more happy. Why does she want to put ladies to the subordinate position of Sub-Inspectors and head constables? I cannot understand it and I am glad that at least on grounds of height and weight, they are put aside.

I strongly feel that these posts should be re-introduced for many reasons. I do not want to elaborate because I have personal experience of how these nurses are treated without a Lady Member in the Government. Many complaints are now being made about transfers. I do not want to go into the allegations that have been made. It is impossible for any particular head to control or supervise all these smaller fry in the office, to regulate these transfers, promotions and other features of Nursing Service. The need, therefore, is imminent and I hope sufficient notice will be taken.

The other day my hon. Friend—he is here now—in his usual inquisitive manner called for information about resignation of doctors, and a statement was laid on the table of the House. The Medical Officers are Gazetted Officers, let me remind the House. The statement showed that in 1957, 19 persons resigned, that in 1958, 42 persons resigned, and that up to May 1959, already 24 had resigned. My hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan observed that the resignations were by people who had put in years of service and that to-day there were scores of vacancies. Has the Minister given any thought to this question? Has he prepared any plans or consulted anybody why this is happening? I know, for instance, that some of these resignations are due to the fact that there are attractive jobs through other Government agencies, jobs which require little or no expenditure of energy or thought to be given. But I know also of other causes. There are jobs where the additional incomes are so disproportionate that the moment a person is transferred, naturally he thinks of resigning. Why have the Government decided that only those in service should be entitled to attend on the Central Service and obtain the remuneration? The Medical Department at present, I can assure this House from my personal knowledge, is in a position to stand the strain to a certain extent, because in the administration of hospitals and in the treatment of patients in every speciality besides general surgery and medicine, a large number of honorary medical officers and honorary assistants are available. They are giving their time and energy without expecting any return whatsoever.

4 p.m.

I know the statement is sometimes made that they get the experience. But do not others get the experience? Are they doing it without getting experience? But that apart, I was myself

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a service man, and I shall not say anything to suggest that the service men do not deserve what they get. I plead that they deserve much more. And if I had my voice, I would have made them whole-time servants on a salary which could compare with that of the I.A.S. The Hon. the Education Minister will tell you that the best students are taken to the medical colleges. After a strenuous course of seven years and very often after an additional course of two or three years for specialities, they are given a magnificent sum of Rs. 175 per month, whereas a graduate, immediately he is selected for the I.A.S., the Indian Foreign Service or the I.P.S. is given a much higher salary. Graduates are selected for the many Indian and un-Indian services, and to-day they are selected in hundreds, not as if only half a dozen, the very choice of the Universities of India, were selected when the Indian Civil Service was there. Nobody can advise them, because that is a department which is more or less the highest in the country. Only the best candidates go to the medical colleges and the second best only go to the arts and science colleges. If any proof is required, I am prepared to place facts before any impartial authority. Why should the medical men be treated in this shabby manner? I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister has given any thought to the problem of medical administration and medical relief in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. I know that Ministers are very busy indeed. They have to visit the various parts of the State. On more than one occasion the districts have to be visited. They must be in personal touch with all that is going on there. What we, their representatives in one capacity or another, tell them in the Legislature is not of much consequence and, therefore, they have to be absent. But while they may be absent, am I to understand that all these things are to be left more or less uncared for?

Sir, I was glad to learn from the reports in the other House that the Penitentiary was likely to be shifted to a place outside the City of Madras. I welcome it as one of the important steps that will have to be taken. When it is shifted, I hope the whole of that place will be made available for the extension of the amenities of a hospital, and I would suggest, as I have done on a former occasion, that it must be utilised for what is known as the out-patient department, or what is known as polyclinic in other countries, for the treatment of casualty cases, with a suitable operation theatre, post-operative wards, and blood banks. Let it not be converted into an additional ward.

I have maintained that so far as hospitals are concerned, 750 beds should be the optimum. The maximum should not exceed 1,000. Unfortunately, in every hospital overcrowding is taking place, to which the hon. the Deputy Leader had referred on more than one occasion. I was shocked to find that one of the finest hospitals that I had known, namely, the hospital in Coimbatore—I went there only the other day—was once again becoming more or less a slum area, if I may so put it. Hospitals are like choultries. They are not like hospitals, because the

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Government do not realize that a hospital cannot have more than a certain number of beds for the efficient administration and treatment of patients. The proper thing would have been to construct another hospital in Coimbatore on the other side and to cater to the needs of the patients. I have ventured to suggest that in Madras City there should be one hospital in the north and another in the south maintained by the Government, and that the General Hospital should not have additional beds. Unfortunately, these are voices in the wilderness. The experts think otherwise, and the Ministers think otherwise. Therefore, there is no question of any such suggestion being accepted. Will the Government at least now consider the desirability of calling the experts from other States or even from other countries to advise them? I do not want to be on that committee. But let them take the advice, and for the sake of posterity, consider what the problems are.

Sir, I had hoped on this occasion not to refer to the subject of education for more reasons than one. But the Budget speech of the Finance Minister has made it necessary for me to touch on certain aspects which have been referred to in that speech. From the reports in the Press, from the letters that have appeared in the columns of newspapers, and from the editorials that have been written, there can be no denying the fact that one of the most important topics agitating the public mind is the question of change in the medium of instruction in the college classes. It is noticed in the Budget speech, "From the next year onwards, instruction in the B.A. First Year course in Coimbatore Government Arts College will be given in Tamil. The necessary text-books in Tamil for the purpose are being prepared now. It has been decided in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Annamalai Universities that with effect from 1963–64, the medium of instruction in all colleges for the B.A. course should be Tamil". I was greatly surprised and pained to find this statement in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. I do not know what consultation means. I am told by Professors of English that it means concurrence. If so, I should like to make the position a little clear.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If it means 'concurrence', I have used that word in that sense.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I know the Hon. Minister must have used it in that sense. But I have also my own statement to make. Long before this Government came into power—when I say this Government, I mean the Congress Government—the University anticipated that owing to the ideological views and the possibility of those views being forced on the University, the Syndicate should be prepared to meet the situation if it arose. Therefore, a regulation was passed that if any college wanted to have any medium of instruction, it was open to that college to have that medium of instruction. At that stage, we said 'Intermediate'—subject to the condition that one year's notice

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should be given before the change-over, that suitable personnel in the language concerned should be available to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, and that the necessary books in the language concerned should be made available before the introduction of the language as the medium of instruction. Let me state this fact, though some people in this House might not remember, that in the light of these regulations and the steps taken by the Syndicate, three colleges offered to change over the medium, namely, the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, the Salem Municipal College, Salem, and the National College, Tiruchirappalli. Within three years after the change-over, each one of these colleges again requested the Syndicate to allow it to change-over to the original medium of instruction. With all these facts so clearly before him, no Vice-Chancellor would have dared to give the impression to the Government that he had any right to express a view on this subject without consulting the University authorities. In other respects, Sir, to the best of my belief, all that happened was that because these regulations were there, I had no hesitation in saying that if the Government wanted to have a pilot project in Coimbatore for the teaching of humanities in the particular language, they could do so under the provisions of the University's regulations. It was not possible for me to have committed the University in any other manner. If one who has been a member of the Syndicate for thirty-five years, and who had the opportunity of getting acquainted with the rules and regulations of many other Universities in India, and one who fortunately or unfortunately had been the executive head of that University for a period of eighteen years, has committed the error, as the papers are inclined to believe, of offering that the University will adopt the thing whatever may be the circumstances, I think that Vice-Chancellor deserves the condemnation at the hands of the University authorities. Sir, in the University, we have not got a solid block behind the Vice-Chancellor to support him in whatever action he takes and we are undemocratic perhaps in that respect. But, it is difficult for us to allow the views of any particular individual to go down in University affairs. What has been the position? Let us see. The earlier impression was that 4-10 p.m. the medium of instruction, so far as certain subjects in the humanities were concerned, might be changed to Tamil and that for this purpose, a pilot scheme would be tried in only one college in the whole State. Secondly, if this pilot scheme were to prove a success, it might be extended to other colleges, it was presumed, on a voluntary basis. The third change is that recorded in the Government Order of April 1959, where it is stated—

"It would be open to private colleges to continue to provide English medium of instruction in the B.A. Degree courses even after this change-over is effected, but no grant will be payable by the State Government in respect of such courses."

The fourth stage, let me add if my understanding of the English language is correct, is that the attitude of the Government is reflected in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister wherein one

step further has been taken, when it is stated that "the medium of instruction in all colleges for the B.A. course should be Tamil." What this means will be very clear to anybody who studies the language adopted from time to time in the Government Orders or in the official speeches of the Education Minister. We have, therefore, progressed from a pilot project to a voluntary change-over in some colleges ; then to the next stage of no grants being given if such change-over does not take place; and finally to the last stage where the Government have stated in the Budget speech that "the medium of instruction in all colleges for the B.A. course should be Tamil." And this even before the so-called pilot project has been started in the year of grace 1960–61. I realise that this may come into effect sooner than later. Speaking to the College Union of Sir Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, the Minister for Education is reported to have stated on 21st August 1957, as follows :—

"It was not as if he could not force the pace by passing a legislation in the Assembly and the Council."

But, he was kind enough to add : 'It was not the way of dealing with higher education.' "He wanted that they should themselves feel that that was the obvious right step and there was no other alternative or choice."

It can now be easily understood that what the Hon. Minister had all along intended was the authoritarian method of dealing with the University in case it did not behave properly. All this idea of a pilot project was, I venture to submit with all respect, merely to soft-pedal the ultimate and firm decision which he wanted to take. Under these circumstances, there is no use of speaking of Universities and Universities' autonomy in season and out of season. I do realise that in India, in most Universities, not necessarily in the Madras University, the position is entirely different, so far as the Party in power is concerned, in the various States. I have to note with deepest regret, Mr. Chairman, that the talk of University autonomy is only a talk in the air. For some time past, I have realized that the Madras University in particular has been behaving so badly that the Government have had, directly and indirectly, to look after its interests to such an extent that they probably now feel that the inevitable next step is to departmentalise the University and take it over fully under their protective wings. Otherwise, the steps that have been taken in the past are incredible.

The Education Minister summons meetings of Principals and discusses with them various academic questions. He summons meetings of managements of colleges and tells them that it was wrong on the part of the University to have started more colleges, to have given more seats as it were. And, the expression, 'authorized in-take' and 'actual in-take' has now dominated the whole scene in such a way that many questions have arisen. If the Government think that the University of Madras is not conducting itself in a manner consistent with the interests of University

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education, if that be the impression, I would respectfully suggest to the Minister for Education that he may ask the Chancellor to take the powers with which he is invested and have a full-blown committee to look into the state of affairs, as provided in the Madras University Act.

I ask, 'Is finance going to be the factor which will control and determine educational policy? '. And yet, just because a small amount is requested by some managements, by some Principals, the stranglehold on University education has already become something phenomenal.

I know that the Government may not appreciate or recognize the changes that have been introduced, whether it be the abolition of the Honours course or the introduction of the three-year degree course or many other factors. But these changes have been introduced by duly constituted authorities of the University on the advice of duly constituted all-India bodies and not on the advice of individuals or due to the vagaries of any particular individual.

Sir, how can any University function if this diarchy in the administration is to continue? Is it supposed that the University has not been able to look into these matters and is not capable of taking steps in regard to these matters and, so, it should be the burden of the Education Ministry to interfere in these matters? It was reported that at the last meeting of the Principals, reference was made to two small incidents, a strike of the students in the hostels of two colleges and that grave concern was expressed and certain steps for dealing with these things were reported to have been suggested. What does all this show? Reference had been made to this in spite of the fact that the University had dealt with it. Sir, I remember to have read of a students' strike in a neighbouring University when the Education Minister of the State was actually present. And the people know in what manner this indiscipline was treated. The University had to be closed down; the students had to be forced out of their hostels; the Police had to be requisitioned; and many other steps were taken at a time when actually the Education Minister was present on the scene, and, of course, it must have been by the Vice-Chancellor and not the Education Minister. I do want to protest against the attitude adopted in regard to incidents in the colleges making it appear that there was something very seriously wrong. For I feel that it is the most effective manner of interfering with the autonomy of the University. Let me frankly state that I have had the opportunity to look into many incidents of student indiscipline in many Universities in this country, and I can say with firm conviction and experience that the less the State Government interfere and make themselves busy with University affairs, the greater is the possibility of discipline prevailing and student welfare being ensured. It may be that my views are not respected or even followed. Mr. Chairman, may I take some more time?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It has been stated in the Budget speech that the necessary text-books in Tamil for this purpose, namely, the change of medium are being prepared now. I may state, in this connection, that so far, at any rate, not a single text-book in Tamil has been sent to the University. So far as the University is concerned, the procedure followed in such cases is that any books which are prescribed as text-books or as books of reference must first be approved by the Boards of Studies concerned and then placed before the Academic Council and it is only then that these books are commended to the students. Sir, it is the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor and of nobody else—not even that of the Syndicate—to see to the proper observance of the Ordinances, the Regulations and the Statutes according to the Act. Because I did not want to be considered a hindrance to the Government in their desire to utilize this pilot scheme, which they wanted to be a successful thing, in other places also, I went so far as to suggest very recently that if the books were sent to the University, I would summon a meeting of the Board of Studies concerned, which I had the power to summon, and that if they recommended the books, I was prepared to go further and take courage in my hands to suggest that these books might be used and that then later, if I was in a position to do so, I would request the Academic Council to approve my action. That is the utmost that the University can do now.

4-20 p.m. Sir, I am sorry that in the evening of my career, I have to express myself with so much of regret as to the trend of events in University education. The University which has celebrated its Centenary and which, unfortunately, has received a certain amount of commendation in quarters where, perhaps, that commendation is worth while, is now in the position that it has for the last three years to submit itself to the dictates of the Government because its colleges and their managements cannot otherwise get a paltry sum of money given as so-called grants by the gracious Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to know in what way I have dictated to the University. I would like to have one instance.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: It has been suggested that colleges cannot open new courses of study unless the Government assure them the grant. Even that, the Syndicate accepted, and said that so far as the other colleges were concerned, the managements would certainly be asked to give not some sort of a promise but provide actual money so that they might continue to have these courses. I know that managements have sometimes to get grants. But I have always held the view, and I shall continue to do so, 'Better poverty and independence than affluence and slavery.'

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I can even now assure this House that in academic matters I have never interfered, even though I have my own views. Once the University has taken a decision, I put all my weight to implement it. But as far as financial matters are concerned, I am responsible to the House and I have to husband the resources of the State to the best of my ability. In these matters, I have to exercise my own judgment.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I was never questioning the right of the Government to exercise their judgment in financial affairs. It is true that within the last three years the University Grants Commission has given over two lakhs of rupees to the Madras University and to the affiliated colleges for various purposes—to improve the accommodation, the library, the laboratory, the hostels for the students, etc. As a matter of fact, the total sum given by the University Grants Commission in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 2,17,69,605. Of this sum, the affiliated colleges in the attenuated Madras State alone have been given a sum of Rs. 1,06,24,472. I do realize that the Madras Government may not feel that these grants were necessary; but the fact remains that on account of these grants, managements have been able to meet the requirements of their respective colleges for the conversion into the three-year degree course and this, when they did not expect much generous assistance. They have been able to construct hostels out of grants, not loans, the income from which grants will be a substantial part of the amount needed for the maintenance of colleges. I am not going to enter into the question what has been the contribution of the State Government. It is entirely for the Hon. the Minister for Finance to decide. He has, of course, to get the approval of the Legislature and I am not competent to talk about that. For this reason, when the Third Five-Year Plan was submitted to the University Grants Commission, the University pleaded that there should be no question of matching grants for any of the projects that the University might be undertaking. We know that matches are very difficult to settle. Barkis may be willing but Pegotty may not be willing. Therefore, the difficulty has been that these matching grants had to be accepted without which the University could not do much. In future, of course, the University will be in a position probably to lessen its activities. Whatever the University Grants Commission may have to offer, let it be offered unqualifiedly for I know the State Governments have their own responsibility to the Legislature. I am not for a moment commenting that they do not see eye to eye with the University. But what is more, whether it be salaries for teachers or anything else, they have, I realize, to get the approval of the Legislature—not this Council. Therefore, my appeal has been, wherever I have had the opportunity to make such an appeal, that the managements, whatever the result, must live within their own economic sphere so that they may just continue to do what little they can do. It was suggested, for instance, that the University had started too many colleges without realizing that one college might affect another college. I plead

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guilty. I am sorry with all these unfortunate developments I have been connected and I plead guilty. But may I say this? Let me bring it to the notice of the House that in 1946–47, the accommodation for the students was so limited in colleges that boys had to go begging from college to college for seats with their S.S.L.Cs. which were once characterised as their 'Panchangams', and in the end, not getting admission, become frustrated. And then the Government of the day, which was a Congress Government, through the Ministry of Education, decided that the colleges should be asked to double their strength, to have a shift system and to take in all these boys. The University felt that it was not in the interests of academic standards to do such a thing. And then the University authorities went begging from door to door. May I recall in reverence how those philanthropists with tears in their eyes came forward to save the boys who were frustrated and to see that the University was not subjected to the criticism that it had not made provision for more colleges? In the period from 1946 to 1955 or 1956, 45 colleges were started in the composite State of Madras. And they were not started as mushroom growths but subject to two conditions. One of them was that the managements should guarantee five lakhs of rupees as an endowment and five lakhs for provision of buildings, library and laboratory facilities. My friend over there did it and many others have done it. Although they might have felt sorry then, ultimately they felt happy over it. If now we are going to be told that we have without proper thinking started too many colleges and that, therefore, the strength in the colleges has fallen, what is the answer that anybody can give except to plead guilty to the charge of lack of forethought? May I say one thing? When a college was started in Kancheepuram four or five years ago, it was started, I won't say as a branch, by the famous Pachayappa's Trust Board with a good promise of strength. And it was getting on and progressing. May I respectfully ask the Hon. Minister why suddenly a polytechnic was started in the Kancheepuram town? Would it not affect the strength in the college? Undoubtedly, it has affected the strength in the college. The college is not in a position to know what to do. If 120 boys who get out of the schools nearby and who would join the Pre-University class ultimately join the polytechnic in that town, is it the crime of the Principal or the Management of that college or the University? I am not going to suggest for a moment that it was not desirable to introduce more polytechnics in the State, more engineering colleges in the State, and so on. That is not my plea at all.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I say that you were in a different capacity responsible for that decision?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: No. Sir. I had to obey the Government. In the sub-committee over which I unfortunately presided, I could not allow my views as Vice-Chancellor to dominate. I had to yield. Let me make it clear

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to the Hon. the Minister for Education that it is not my intention to indulge in any frivolous or vexatious attack. I am opening my heart out to the Members of this House.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Not by accusing me.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I am not accusing you. But I am only telling the House how these things came about.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Even criticism must be fair.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : How could the University have had the forethought that a large number of polytechnics and engineering colleges would be opened in various towns?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I plead guilty to that.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : There is no question of feeling guilty or otherwise. I am not a court of justice to go into it. I am telling the House for the first time, perhaps, the actual facts. 4–30 p.m.

Let me now pass on to another subject. I have already expressed the view that a Deputy Directress of Education is very necessary. Recently a communication was received from the Government, which I understand was based on the communication from the headquarters of the National Cadet Corps, constituting Committees for selection of personnel and officers. The Committee for selection of officers from the Mens' Colleges was to be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. The Committee for the selection of the officers from High Schools was rightly to be presided over by the Director of Public Instruction. But the Committee for the selection of women from Women's Colleges was to be presided over by the Secretary to Government, Education Department. I should like to know why it should be so. Even if there is no post of Deputy Directress of Education, may I not suggest that a senior Woman Principal should have presided over this Committee? I do not know whether the hon. Member Mrs. Clubwala Jahdav will agree with me in this. But so far as college students are concerned, the University has decided to address the National Cadet Corps Commanding Officer that a woman Principal should preside over the Committee for the selection of women teachers for the post of officers in the National Cadet Corps.

I should like to ask the pardon of the House, if I have spoken offending anybody. My object is not to wound anybody in the evening of my life as the shadows are falling fast. I shall not give the impression that I am here to cross swords with anybody. I simply expressed my views and feelings which are not, I must confess, of a very happy nature. If I have done anything wrong, I beg your pardon and that of the House.

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* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance which has been printed and supplied to us gives an indication of the rapid strides which our State has made in all walks of life. The Agricultural Department deserves to be specially congratulated on the results it has achieved in increasing the yields per acre. This State has now the pride of place of being the fourth in the whole world in the matter of production per acre. Japan stands first. The United States comes next. China comes third. Our Madras State takes the fourth place. That shows the amount of progress this State has made in increasing production. Not merely that; in regard to industries also, we find major industries are springing up all over the State. Small industries are also coming up encouraged by Government. In the public sector also the results are very encouraging. Apart from congratulating the Government on their achievement, I would place before them some of the grievances of the people also, which I hope the Government would look into.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

First and foremost—let me confine my remarks to the needs of my district, namely, Tirunelveli—people were fondly hoping that with the opening of the Manimuthar Project, their woes would be at an end. But we find that when the scheme had begun to function effectively, the Government has directed the collection of penal tax from the people who have cultivated dry lands with paddy. These lands were under paddy cultivation for the past so many years even as long ago as thirty years. But heavy penalty is now levied and the Government have directed the collection of this for the last three faslis in a lump. The ryots are in a fix. They are not able to pay in a lump, the heavy penalty that has now been imposed on them. They have sought the help of the Government to suspend the collection, to examine the question and cancel, if possible, the penal assessment for the past three faslis. Request after request has been made to the Government to consider the question as to what has to be done in these cases of water rate cultivation which has been in vogue for more than thirty years. These lands are classified for dry cultivation but they are surrounded on all sides by paddy fields, in low-lying areas inundated by water by percolation. They are unfit for any cultivation except paddy. These cases have to be examined in each taluk and wherever it is found that these lands are unfit for cultivation with any crop other than paddy, they should be classified as 'Nanja' lands. The harassment of the ryots by levy of the penal tax and their running to Madras for redress at the hands of the Government year after year should be done away with. Another thing is the rate levied is very heavy and prohibitive. If that is insisted upon, it will spell ruin on the ryots. Those who are anxious to produce more should be encouraged. I take pride in the fact that a cultivator from Tirunelveli tops the list in the whole of the Madras State for having produced the highest yield per acre

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and got the gold medal this year. When people of that type are working hard to produce more from every acre, this levy of penal tax spells very great ruin on them. I would request the concerned Minister to look into this matter. We have got a very sympathetic Minister in our Minister for Public Works. He knows the difficulties of the ryots. He is himself a ryot and he has worked with the people, moved with the people. I know he has the milk of human kindness in him. But, at the same time, he has to work in co-ordination with other departments, the Revenue Department and so on. The Ministers concerned were good enough to tour the area. They saw the conditions prevailing in those areas in person, the condition of the ryots there, the condition of the land there which the people want should be converted into nanja. They have made personal inspection in more than one taluk. Therefore, I would request that speedy action may be taken in the matter and the ryots relieved of their pain.

Another curious thing which is happening is in regard to misappropriation by some village headmen. Some village headmen misappropriated the revenue collections. They were prosecuted and sent to jail on conviction and sentence. But the Government, finding that the amount misappropriated by them could not be collected from them, have passed orders to recover the same from the poor Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar. Large sums of money swallowed by the village headmen have been ordered to be paid by the poor Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar concerned for no sin of their own. It will not be possible for them with their poor salaries to pay the amount out of their pockets. The sin alleged against them is that they failed to exercise sufficient supervision and control over the village headmen. If they had done, it is contended, the misappropriation would not have taken place. It is well-known that the village headmen collect large sums of money as revenues from various ryots even without giving receipts and that a few of them misappropriate the amount. Even if receipts are issued and the amounts are not brought into account, how can a Revenue Inspector, whatever his capacity and zeal, find out that the village headmen have collected so much and that so much has been misappropriated by them? How can he or the Tahsildar bring them under their disciplinary control? In these cases, years after the collections were made, the village headmen were prosecuted and convicted. Now these poor Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildars have been asked to make good the amount misappropriated by village headman. But the high officials—the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector—were also equally responsible for exercising effective control over this subordinates. They are left free. The Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar alone have been chosen to pay the penalty, not for their own sins but for the sins of some other people. I would appeal to the Government to examine this and pass suitable orders relieving the subordinate officers from this spell of disaster.

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4-40 p.m. I want to say a few words about the construction of the Hospital buildings at Palamcottah. The first and the second floors of the building are nearing completion. It is deemed necessary to have a second floor. But the amount required for putting up the second floor has not yet been sanctioned either in this Budget or through departmental orders. If that work is taken up now itself, there will be great savings because the scaffoldings and the other things are there. If that work is taken up after the building is occupied, Government will have to spend more money on it. Not merely that. If the work is taken up after the building is occupied, it will be a great nuisance to the patients in the hospital in the first floor. The municipalities of Palamcottah and Tirunelveli have requested the Government to take up the work immediately. The Hospital Advisory Committee also has made a similar request. I, therefore, request that necessary sanction may be given for this work and the construction work proceeded with.

Sir, the district boards have more or less been abolished. They are practically defunct. Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have come into existence now. Some of the properties which were vested in the district boards, however, still continue to vest with the Special Officer and he is not able to exercise effective control over the administration of these buildings. Let me, in this connection, draw the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration, though she is not in the House at the moment, to some instances. There are two choultries belonging to the district board at Tirunelveli itself. They serve more or less people coming from the mofussil for their lodging. They are within the municipal limits. But they are still under the control of the Special Officer. Similarly, there is a Harijan choultry in Tirunelveli just adjoining the other choultry. That is also vested in the Special Officer. The present policy is to vest these properties in the local authorities concerned. Therefore, the Municipality of Tirunelveli has requested the Government to vest the administration of these two choultries in them, so that they may have effective control over the administration of these properties. If they are handed over to the Municipality, they may improve them, and provide all the amenities required by people staying there. I would requst the Government to pay early attention to this matter also.

Sir, last year in my Budget speech I drew the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to the fact that in the Cape Comorin-Banaras Trunk Road there was a bridge connecting Tirunelveli and Palamcottah over the Tambaraparni and that it needed urgent attention. That is an ancient bridge constructed out of the munificence of a private individual. It is more than 120 years old. It was constructed at a time when there was no heavy traffic, when there were only country carts and so on. Being on the trunk road and connecting two important places, it is not able to withstand the heavy traffic that is now on it. The bridge is also very narrow. Now we have buses which take in more than sixty passengers, big

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buses running over it. Two buses cannot cross the bridge at the same time and also there is no room for pedestrians to move freely. They run pell-mell to save their own lives. That is the condition of the bridge. The Government have been pleased to construct new bridges all along on this trunk road. This bridge alone has escaped their attention. The Government, I understand, are insisting on the Municipalities of Palamcottah and Tirunelveli to contribute for the reconstruction of the bridge while it is their primary duty to take it up, the bridge being on the highway from Cape Comorin to Benaras. The bridge should be widened or reconstructed or the Government should construct a diversion bridge to meet the present-day needs. Our cry in this connection so far has proved only a cry in the wilderness.

Another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of Government relates to courts. Additional courts are created where there is no work and additional courts are not sanctioned where there is heavy work in the existing courts. I would cite only one instance in this connection. There are two district courts at Tirunelveli, one principal and one additional. There are also two Sub-Courts, one principal and one additional Sub-Court, in the headquarters of the district itself. There is very little work with the result that the District Judges for want of work, are taking up small criminal cases that are triable by Assistant Sessions Judges, so that they as well as the Public Prosecutor may have some work. The four courts there are functioning in that way. Now the Government have withdrawn the small cause powers of the two Sub-Courts there and vested their jurisdiction in the District Munsifs with the result that the work in the Sub-Courts has also considerably diminished. But the additional Courts continue year after year. Sir, I took pains to collect statistics of the number of cases pending, the number of cases that were usually filed and so on for the last two years and drew the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge to the fact that these Courts were superfluous. They are rather a luxury. Of course, I understand that the Government are convinced of what I said, but the High Court, it seems, wanted the continuance of these Courts and, therefore, they are still there. My submission is that these Courts could have been shifted to places where the work is heavy. If there is no necessity elsewhere also, these could have been discontinued. By so doing there would be a lot of saving to Government.

One other matter which I would like to stress is about the chit funds. It is gratifying to note that legislation to control these will be introduced in the present session of the Legislature. I have been clamouring for a number of years that these should be controlled. All sorts of people styling themselves as stakeholders collect money from poor and innocent people. After some time, these people disappear leaving no property or security in their name. If at all they have any property, it is in the name of their close relations. Thus they leave the people in great misery and trouble. There was one 4-50 p.m.

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glaring instance where one stakeholder was able to swindle to the tune of several lakhs of rupees and he went scot-free. The arms of law are not able to do anything against him. Criminal cases were filed against him for cheating the poor contributors and depriving them of their amount but the Courts dismissed them on the ground that they were of a civil nature. Even if we go to the Civil Court, I know that the man concerned, being pauper, having secreted his property in others' names, would go scot-free without any relief to the contributor who was cheated. These instances have, time and again, been brought to the knowledge of the Government. The erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State, even long before Independence, enacted a legislation controlling the chit funds. There the legislation is working fairly well. Now, I must congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio on proposing to bring forward a Bill to control these chit funds and thereby saving hundreds of people who are now being cheated. Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this occasion.

* Sri P. T. RAJAN : Mr Deputy Chairman, after the excellent performance to-day of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Lady Member, the excellent speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar made day before yesterday and the speech made in between them by the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan, I feel that I can add very little to the debate of the House. So, I will confine myself to the Religious Endowments Department and offer a few remarks. (Interruption) Yes, naturally when my hon. Friend gets old, he will not only become religious minded but will also speak particularly about 'Thirukkural'. I wish to say that those who vehemently opposed the Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill before it became an Act, have now come to realise, if I am not very much mistaken, that the Act has helped to manage better temples and maths. Temples, especially bigger temples, are better managed both from the financial point of view and from the point of view of worship. Nevertheless, there are a number of old, dilapidated and neglected small temples which can either be restored or demolished. They are an eyesore to the religious susceptibilities of the people. I know poverty will be pleaded but I hope it will be possible for the Hon. Minister in charge of the Department to persuade the bigger temples to take charge of the smaller temples and see that at least daily 'poojas' are done.

Coming to the maths, I must say that some of the maths have done so well that they have brought credit not only to themselves —by themselves I mean madathipathis—but they have also contributed a great deal to the growth of Tamil language, literature and culture. However, there are one or two maths, whose heads feel that maths exist for their own importance and the temples which are under their control, are absolutely being neglected though they are ancient and famous ones. I hope the Hon. Minister will go into the matter. During the course of the discussion on the Act

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recently amended, it was mentioned by the hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar that the *madathipathis* occupied a special position in that the Courts held that they could not easily be interfered with. I do not know how the *mahant* of Tirupati who was the sole arbiter of the temple there became a non-entity. All the offerings used to go to him. But after the Act came into existence and after the Committee was formed, the *mahant* ceased to be a factor in the administration of the Tirupati temple. If that can be done, I do not see any reason why *madathipathis*—I do not want interference in their spiritual position—should tinker with temporal powers and especially financial matters without realising their responsibilities. I request the Hon. Minister to examine this aspect of the matter very carefully and see that if a *madathipathi* is lax in his duties, he is asked to quit and somebody else substituted in his place or a committee is formed to see that the duties of the math are performed properly.

In passing, I should like the Hon. Minister who tours a great deal, to pay a surprise visit to some of these temples, especially smaller temples. Only recently I went to a temple and there I found no *archaka* in the morning and when I went and spoke to the executive officer about it—and he spoke to me in a very casual manner—he thought that he was conferring a favour on me by his condescending to talk to me. I do not mind that. What I should like to know is that those who are paid by the temples should see that the worship is conducted properly and that the duty is performed. If the Hon. Minister can pay a surprise visit to some of these temples, it might help in creating the right atmosphere.

There is one other thing on which I should like to offer a few remarks, viz., the 'prasadam' incident about which a number of questions were asked and about which a press interview appeared only two days ago. Sir, I have been a regular visitor to the Tiruchendur temple for nearly forty years. There are two "Sannidhanams". One is called "Subramanyaswami Sannidhanam". and the other is called "Arumugaswami Sannidhanam". The pooja that is conducted in 'Subramanyaswami Sannidhanam' is done by 'pothi'. The one who performs puja at 'Arumugaswami Sannidhanam' is also a Brahmin. He is called "makhami". They are all Brahmins. The reason for the special kind of puja at 'Subramanyaswami Sannidhanam' is that in olden times the temple was under the control of the Maharaja of Travancore. The other temple referred to was Cape Comorin in which also the 'pothi' performs the puja. 5 p.m.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member want to continue his speech tomorrow?

SRI P. T. RAJAN: No, Sir. I will finish in another five minutes.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : The Hon. Deputy Minister for Railways appears to have paid a visit to 'Subramanyaswami Sannidhanam' at Tiruchendur temple one morning and after worshipping at the temple at Cape Comorin, the next day he went to attend the Lawyers' Conference held at Nagercoil. There he started making a speech wherein he referred to his visit to the two temples. It was then pointed out to the Deputy Minister that that was not the proper forum for raising that point. The Lawyers' Conference has nothing to do with religious matters and religious affairs. But it was made to appear that the Hon. Deputy Minister was dealing with that problem at constitutional and legal level. Undue notoriety was given to the visit of the Deputy Minister to these two temples. If it had been any other person, the temple authorities would have issued a press note, in the normal course of events, giving their version of the incident. But since he was an important personality, they did not issue a press note. It was left to the Minister in charge of the Religious Endowments Department to offer his remarks. I am not going into the propriety as to whether one Minister can say something about another Minister. Some statement had to be made by a responsible person as far as the incidents in these two temples were concerned. Be that as it may, I leave it to the Pundits whether this Minister or that Minister was right. Somebody had to say exactly what happened and that could be said by the Minister in charge of the Religious Endowments Department in this State. What I want to say is this.

So far as 'Pothis' are concerned, they do not make any distinction between the rich and the poor. They do not make a distinction between a Brahmin and a Non-Brahmin. They perform the 'puja' and offer 'prasadam' to the devotees. They take particular care to see that they do not in any way touch any person to whom 'prasadam' is offered. What does he do? In Tamil it is "கையில் கொடுக்கிறது". (Sri K. T. Kosalram : He "throws".) If the hon. Member translates "கையில் கொடுக்கிறது" as "throw", then it is not correct. If the 'pothi' were touched by anybody else, be he a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, he must come out, take a bath and then enter the *sanctum sanctorum*. As a matter of fact, when the 'pothi' comes out of the temple, before he reenters the *sanctum sanctorum*, he must take a bath and then only enter the temple again. Since the temple had been under the control of the Maharaja of Travancore, as I said, this practice was in vogue and it still continues. Regarding the Cape Comorin temple, it was till recently under the control of the Maharaja of Travancore. The custom which was set up previously still continues. If it had continued under the control of the Maharaja of Travancore, these rituals would be more rigorously observed. What I would like to say after visiting these temples year after year (I have visited these temples so many times) is that no insult is meant to anybody by the 'pothi' giving 'prasadams' in the way in which he does it, without touching the person to whom he gives the 'prasadam'. Unnecessary controversy has been introduced in this matter. Things are made to appear that the "pothis" are impertinent or

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that they do not show respect to others. Incidentally, I say that in these two ' sannidhanams ', the priest does not garland any person, however eminent he may be. All that he does is to give " Vibudhi ", " Kumkum " or some flowers but he never garlands anybody. Unfortunately, in our temples garlands are put round the neck of the person. The bigger the man the bigger the garland. (Laughter) I feel that in all temples no garlanding should take place for in the eyes of God all are equal (cheers). Let there be one place at least wherein we can be equals. For various reasons you have got to have distinction in everyday line. There is the Superior Officer, Inferior Officer, Gazetted Officer, N.G.O. and so on. But in the eyes of God all are equals. There must be a place, I mean the temple, in which all should be equals. (Sri K. T. Kosalram : Socialism.) Better confine your socialism to politics I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Minister that this garlanding business should stop, within the temple. Let it be there in other places for in these days, with regard to some people, garlanding seems to be an important thing. Unless a visitor is garlanded, he feels hurt. Let that be continued in places other than temples. That does not matter. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition also took objection to the giving of " purnakumbam ". That is given to very important persons. That business also may be stopped. Only in rare cases " purnakumbam " should be given.

I only wanted to make it clear to the public that whatever may be the controversy raised by the Deputy Minister (there may be so many people interested in creating controversies), I would say that in these two temples the practice is that the priest does not make any distinction between this and that man and between the rich and the poor. As I said previously, I want the Hon. Minister to see to it that " garlanding " of persons is given up inside the temples. Thank you, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 315. *Madras Government's Review on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye, Kerala State, for the year ended 31st December 1958. [Laid on the table of the House under section 639 (2) of the Companies Act.]*

* 316. *Notification issued under section 22 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, regarding the ryotwari settlement of Estates in Chingleput district other than Kachinad Estate issued with Memorandum No. 115375-J3/50-2, Revenue, dated 17th February 1960.*

* 317. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3569, Home, dated 19th December 1958, regarding amendment to rule 337 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

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* 318. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3287, *Home, dated* 19*th December* 1959, *regarding amendment to rule* 215 *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules*, 1940.

* 319. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 166, *Home, dated* 20*th January* 1960, *regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules*, 1940.

* 320. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 165, *Home, dated* 29*th January* 1960, *regarding certain consequential changes in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules*, 1940.

* 321. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 220, *Home, dated* 23*rd January* 1960, *regarding certain consequential changes in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules*, 1940.

* 322. *Notifications issued with Memorandum No.* 10756–J3/59-2, *Revenue, dated* 27*th January* 1960, *under section* 22 *of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act*, **1948**, ***relating to the ryotwari settlement of the estates situated in Chingleput district.***

* * 323. *A review of working of the nationalised Transport in Madras State during* 1959–60.

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* Placed on the table of the House on 18th March 1960.
** Placed on the table of the Honse on 22nd March 1960.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 130 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1960, page 349 supra.]

(*a*) Candidates possessing the educational qualifications mentioned below are required to apply through approved Schools of Commerce for the grades specified in connection with the Government Technical Examinations in commercial subjects including Shorthand and Typewriting.

Lower Grade : Candidates who possess a completed S.S.L.C. or have passed the European Middle School Examination.

Higher Grade : (i) Candidates who are graduates ;

(ii) Secondary School-Leaving Certificates holders who have been declared eligible for University courses of study in the Madras State and have obtained not less than 40 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent of marks in each of the other subjects;

(iii) Persons who have previously passed the Lower Grade Examination in the subject; and

(iv) Persons who have passed the European High School Examination.

Note.—The Commercial Institutes are approved year after year. There is no system of permanent approval or of recognition of Commercial Schools.

(*b*) Private candidates are permitted to appear directly for the Government Technical Examinations under the conditions mentioned below :—

Lower Grade : Candidates who are graduates or who have previously appeared and failed or who have been employed in mercantile offices and have put in service of two years; provided that their applications for exemption from appearing through an approved institute in the form prescribed through the heads of the offices in which they are employed and that the heads of the offices certify that their conduct and progress in the subject in which they wish to be examined justify their appearance.

Higher Grade : Candidates who have previously passed the Lower Grade Examination in the subject or who have been employed in mercantile offices and satisfy the conditions mentioned above with four years' service.

In addition, the following categories of persons are also permitted to appear directly :—

(1) Candidates once permitted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, to come up for a particular subject and grade, provided they come up for the particular subject and grade and provided they quote in their applications for admission, the number and date of the order granting them permission.

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(2) **Candidates who have already passed the Elementary Grade and failed in the Intermediate grade to the Lower Grade and who have passed the Intermediate grade or failed in the Advanced Grade** to the Higher Grade provided the subject is the same in each case.

(Previously examinations in Typewriting and Shorthand were conducted in three grades, viz., Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades. In the revised notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, approved in G.O. Ms. No. 1769, Law (Education), dated 20th December 1923, the three old grades were replaced by two, Lower and Higher Grades. The present Lower and Higher Grade examinations are equivalent to the earlier Intermediate and Advanced Grades respectively. There is no grade at present corresponding to the old elementary grade. Even though Examinations in Intermediate and Advanced Grade are not conducted according to the present scheme, provision has been made in the notice inviting applications for each session of the examination permitting such of the candidates as might have already passed the elementary grade or failed in the Intermediate grade, to apply for the Lower Grade Examination and to the Higher Grade if they had passed the Intermediate Grade or failed in the Advanced Grades provided the subject is one and the same in each case.)

(3) In localities where there are no approved Schools of Commerce in the subjects for which the candidates intend to appear, they are permitted to take the examination privately provided they satisfy the conditions regarding the minimum general educational qualification for the Lower or Higher Grade.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 127 asked by Sri S. K. Sambandhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1960, page 352 *supra*.]

The Rice-milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (Central Act 21 of 1958), which has come into force all over India with effect from the 22nd April, 1959, now regulates the licensing of rice mills. The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1955, stands repealed with effect from that date. The Government have notified that no person shall carry on rice milling business except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the Licensing Authority under the new Act. The existing licensees under the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order were also directed to take out fresh licences under the new Act before the 31st October 1959. The new Act and the Rules framed thereunder, viz., the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959 were re-published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th June 1958 and the 3rd June 1959, respectively.

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2. Under the provisions of the repealed Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order of 1955, persons intending to start rice mills had first to construct the building, instal the machinery and then apply to the District Collector for licence. Under the provisions of the new Act persons intending to start a rice mill have to apply and get a permit from the State Government first before putting up the rice mill building or making any investment therefor. Only after securing the permit, they can establish the rice mill and then they should apply for and obtain a licence from the District Collectors who have been appointed as Licensing Officers under the Act. The Commissioner for Civil Supplies is the appellate authority over the Licensing Officers. The procedure indicated above will also apply to those who intend to re-commence milling operations in defunct rice mills.

3. Application for permit for starting a new rice mill or to re-commence milling operations in a defunct rice mill should be made in the form prescribed under the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959 to the District Collectors who will forward these applications through the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) to the Government with their recommendations regarding the issue of permit under the provisions of the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. On the strength of the permit issued by the Government, the Collectors will take action, on application, to issue the licence, provided the prescribed conditions are satisfied. A security deposit of Rs. 200 for huller types of rice mills *or* Rs. 500 for others has also to be furnished for grant of licence.

4. The fee payable for licence is Rs. 5 and that for renewal of licence is Rs. 2 per annum under the new Act. Licences issued under the new Act will be valid up to 31st March 1960 and they have to be renewed thereafter from year to year. The fee, if any, already paid under the repealed Order of 1955 during the current year will be adjusted towards the fee prescribed under the new Act.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 134 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1960, page 355 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools (districtwise), number of teachers (gradewise) employed and number of teachers confirmed.

Name of the district.	*Number of Elementary Schools.*	*Number of teachers employed (Grade-wise).*				*Total.*	*Number of teachers confirmed so far.*
		L.T./B.T. Grade.	*Secondary Grade.*	*Higher Elementary Grade.*	*Lower Elementary Grade.*		
1 Tiruchirappalli ..	136	..	13	273	9	295	208
2 Ramanathapuram.	16	..	2	36	1	39	17
3 North Arcot ..	155	..	24	360	3	387	221
4 South Arcot ..	173	..	5	357	3	365	222
5 Chingleput ..	116	..	13	257	18	288	180
6 Madras	5	1	13	35	1	50	14
7 Thanjavur ..	153	..	3	262	8	273	141
8 Coimbatore ..	20	..	..	40	..	34	18
9 Madurai	18	..	5	40	1	46	..
10 Salem	15	..	4	35	..	39	16
11 The Nilgiris ..	4	..	2	10	..	12	2
12 Tirunelveli ..	17	..	1	35	..	36	11
13 Kanyakumari ..	No Harijan Welfare Schools.						
Total .	828	1	85	1,734	44	1,864	1,050

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 136 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1960, page 356 supra.]

District.	*Number of bus routes classified under short routes opened since August 1958 to 30th November 1959.*	*Number of permits granted to new entrants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Coimbatore	8	6
Kanyakumari	3	1
Madurai	Nil.	Nil.
Ramanathapuram	4 (7 permits)	4
South Arcot	3	3
Salem	3	2
Thanjavur	15	9
Tiruchirappalli	7	[illegible]
Tirunelveli	3	2
The Nilgiris	6 (7 permits)	4
North Arcot	4	4
Chingleput .. .. —	1	Nil.